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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application of: Pramod K. Srivastava

Application No.: Not yet assigned Group Art Unit: Not yet assigned

Filed: July 25, 2000 Examiner: Not yet assigned

For: ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A

HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES

THEREOF

Attorney Docket No.: 8449-123-999

TRANSMITTAL OF VERIFIED STATEMENTS AND REQUEST TO ESTABLISH SMALL ENTITY STATUS

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

The Applicant submits herewith the following documents for the above-mentioned application: (1) a Verified Statement Claiming Small Entity Status for the University of Connecticut Health Center; and (2) a Verified Statement Claiming Small Entity Status for Antigenics, LLC.

The Applicant has assigned his entire right, title and interest in the instant application to the University of Connecticut Health Center. The University of Connecticut Health Center has granted certain rights in the application to Antigenics, LLC. The University of Connecticut qualifies as a Small Entity under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9(f) and 1.27(d). Antigenics, LLC qualifies as a Small Entity under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9(f) and 1.27(c).

It is respectfully requested that the application be accorded Small Entity Status in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9(f), 1.27(c) and 1.27(d). Please charge the required fee to Pennie & Edmonds LLP Deposit Account No. 16-1150. A duplicate of this sheet is enclosed for accounting purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: July 25, 2000

Enclosures

Adriane M. Antler

PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP 1155 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10036-271

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- 1 -

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re: Application of: Pramod K. Srivasta	va
☐ Application No.: To be assigned ☐ Patent No.:	Group Art Unit: To be assigned
☑ Filed: herewith ☐ Issued:	Examiner: To be assigned
For: Alpha (2) Macroglobulin Received As a Heat Shock Protein Recept And Uses Thereof	
	TION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS 7(c)] - Small Business Concern
Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231	
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New Y	York, NY 10111
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business concern and/or there is an obligation rights to the small business concern with regar	aw have been conveyed to and remain with the small under contract or law by the inventor(s) to convey of to the invention entitled "ALPHA (2) CK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF", by
☒ the specification filed herewith☐ application no. filed:☐ patent no. issued	

If the rights held by the above identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed below and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that person made the invention, or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d), or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

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	Farmington, Connecticut 06030	
□ INDIVIDUAL	□ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN ⊠ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION	•

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. [37 CFR 1.28 (b)]

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, and patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

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*NOTE: Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities.

(37 CFR 1.27)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re:	☒ Application of: Pramod K. Srivastava☒ Patent of:				
☐ Application No.: To be assigned Group Art Unit: To be assigned ☐ Patent No.:					
	iled: herewith sued:	Examiner: To be assigned			
For:	ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF	Attorney Docket No.: 8449-123-999			
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	States of America if located in the United Sta (Name of state	tes of America			
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I hereby declare that the nonprofit organization identified above qualifies as a nonprofit organization as defined in 37 CFR 1.9(e) for purposes of paying reduced fees under section 41(a) and (b) of Title					
35, United States Code with regard to the invention entitled "ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN					
RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF", by inventor Pramod K.					
Srivastava, described in					
	☒ the specification filed herewith☐ application no. filed:☐ patent no. issued				

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I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the nonprofit organization identified above and/or there is an obligation under contract or law by the inventor(s) to convey rights to the nonprofit organization identified above with regard to the invention.

If the rights held by the nonprofit organization are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed below* and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

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FULL NAME			•
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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, and patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

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Address of person signing University of Connecticut Health Center

263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT 06030

Signature Date

*NOTE: Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities.

(37 CFR 1.27)

NY2 - 1103707.1

Express Mail No. EL 50/633 35/ US

Attorney Docket No.: <u>8449-123-999</u>

ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF

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Express Mail No. <u>FL Sol 633 351</u> US Attorney Docket No.: <u>8449-123-999</u>

ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) to provisional application no. 60/209,095, filed June 2, 2000, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. The invention was made with government support under grant number CA64394 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

1. INTRODUCTION

The present invention relates to the use of alpha (2) macroglobulin ("α2M") receptor as a heat shock protein receptor, cells that express the α2M receptor bound to an HSP, and antibodies and other molecules that bind the α2M receptor-HSP complex. The invention also relates to screening assays to identify compounds that modulate the interaction of an HSP with the α2M receptor, and methods for using compositions comprising α2M-receptor sequences for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

2.1. HEAT SHOCK PROTEINS

Heat shock proteins (HSPs), also referred to as stress proteins, were first identified as proteins synthesized by cells in response to heat shock. Hsps have classified into five families, based on molecular weight, Hsp100, Hsp90, Hsp70, Hsp60, and smHsp. Many members of these families were found subsequently to be induced in response to other stressful stimuli including nutrient deprivation, metabolic disruption, oxygen radicals, and infection with intracellular pathogens (see Welch, May 1993, Scientific American 56-64; Young, 1990, Annu. Rev. Immunol. 8:401-420; Craig, 1993, Science 260:1902-1903; Gething et al., 1992, Nature 355:33-45; and Lindquist et al., 1988, Annu. Rev. Genetics 22:631-677).

Heat shock proteins are among the most highly conserved proteins in existence. For example, DnaK, the Hsp70 from *E. coli* has about 50% amino acid sequence identity with Hsp70 proteins from excoriates (Bardwell *et al.*, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 81:848-852). The Hsp60 and Hsp90 families also show similarly high levels of intra-family conservation (Hickey *et al.*, 1989, Mol. Cell. Biol. 9:2615-2626; Jindal, 1989, Mol. Cell. Biol. 9:2279-

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2283). In addition, it has been discovered that the Hsp60, Hsp70 and Hsp90 families are composed of proteins that are related to the stress proteins in sequence, for example, having greater than 35% amino acid identity, but whose expression levels are not altered by stress.

Studies on the cellular response to heat shock and other physiological stresses

revealed that the HSPs are involved not only in cellular protection against these adverse conditions, but also in essential biochemical and immunological processes in unstressed cells. HSPs accomplish different kinds of chaperoning functions. For example, members of the Hsp70 family, located in the cell cytoplasm, nucleus, mitochondria, or endoplasmic reticulum (Lindquist *et al.*, 1988, Ann. Rev. Genetics 22:631-677), are involved in the presentation of antigens to the cells of the immune system, and are also involved in the transfer, folding and assembly of proteins in normal cells. HSPs are capable of binding proteins or peptides, and releasing the bound proteins or peptides in the presence of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) or low pH.

15 2.2. IMMUNOGENICITY OF HSP-PEPTIDE COMPLEXES

Srivastava et al. demonstrated immune response to methylcholanthrene-induced sarcomas of inbred mice (1988, Immunol. Today 9:78-83). In these studies, it was found that the molecules responsible for the individually distinct immunogenicity of these tumors were glycoproteins of 96kDa (gp96) and intracellular proteins of 84 to 86kDa (Srivastava et 20 al., 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:3407-3411; Ullrich et al., 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:3121-3125). Immunization of mice with gp96 or p84/86 isolated from a particular tumor rendered the mice immune to that particular tumor, but not to antigenically distinct tumors. Isolation and characterization of genes encoding gp96 and p84/86 revealed significant homology between them, and showed that gp96 and p84/86 were, respectively, 25 the endoplasmic reticular and cytosolic counterparts of the same heat shock proteins (Srivastava et al., 1988, Immunogenetics 28:205-207; Srivastava et al., 1991, Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol. 167:109-123). Further, Hsp70 was shown to elicit immunity to the tumor from which it was isolated but not to antigenically distinct tumors. However, Hsp70 depleted of peptides was found to lose its immunogenic activity (Udono and Srivastava, 30 1993, J. Exp. Med. 178:1391-1396). These observations suggested that the heat shock proteins are not immunogenic per se, but form noncovalent complexes with antigenic peptides, and the complexes can elicit specific immunity to the antigenic peptides (Srivastava, 1993, Adv. Cancer Res. 62:153-177; Udono et al., 1994, J. Immunol., 152:5398-5403; Suto et al., 1995, Science, 269:1585-1588).

Noncovalent complexes of HSPs and peptide, purified from cancer cells, can be used for the treatment and prevention of cancer and have been described in PCT publications WO

96/10411, dated April 11, 1996, and WO 97/10001, dated March 20, 1997 (U.S. Patent No. 5,750,119 issued April 12, 1998, and U.S. Patent No. 5,837,251 issued November 17, 1998, respectively, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). The isolation and purification of stress protein-peptide complexes has been described, for example, from pathogen-infected cells, and can be used for the treatment and prevention of infection caused by the pathogen, such as viruses, and other intracellular pathogens, including bacteria, protozoa, fungi and parasites (see, for example, PCT Publication WO 95/24923, dated September 21, 1995). Immunogenic stress protein-peptide complexes can also be prepared by in vitro complexing of stress protein and antigenic peptides, and the uses of such
10 complexes for the treatment and prevention of cancer and infectious diseases has been described in PCT publication WO 97/10000, dated March 20, 1997 (U.S. Patent No. 6,030,618 issued February 29, 2000. The use of stress protein-peptide complexes for sensitizing antigen presenting cells in vitro for use in adoptive immunotherapy is described in PCT publication WO 97/10002, dated March 20, 1997 (see also U.S. Patent No. 5,985,270 issued November 16, 1999).

2.3. ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR

The alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor ("α2MR"), also known as LDL (low-density lipoprotein) receptor-Related Protein ("LRP") or CD91, is primarily expressed in liver, brain and placenta. The α2MR is a member of the low density lipoprotein receptor family. The extracellular domain of the human receptor comprises six 50-amino acid EGF repeats and 31 complement repeats of approximately 40-42 amino acids. The complement repeats are organized, from the amino to the carboxy-terminus, into clusters of 2, 8, 10 and 11 repeats, called Cluster I, II, III and IV (Herz *et al.*, 1988, EMBO J. 7:4119-4127). One study points to Cluster II (Cl-II), which contains complement repeats 3-10 (CR3-10), as the major ligand binding portion of the receptor (Horn *et al.*, 1997, J. Biol. Chem. 272:13608-13613). The α2M receptor plays a role in endocytosis of a diversity of ligands. In addition to α2M, other ligands of α2MR include lipoprotein complexes, lactoferrin, tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPA), urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), and exotoxins. Thus, the α2M receptor plays roles in a variety of cellular processes, including endocytosis, antigen presentation, cholesterol regulation, ApoE-containing lipoprotein clearance, and chylomicron remnant removal.

Human α2M is synthesized as a 1474 amino acid precursor, the first 23 of which function as a signal sequence that is cleaved to yield a 1451 amino acid mature protein (Kan et al., 1985, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 82:2282-2286). In experiments with recombinant

protein, the carboxy-terminal 138 amino acids of α 2M (representing amino acids 1314-1451 of the mature protein) was found to bind the receptor. This domain has been called the RBD (receptor-binding domain; Salvesent *et al.*, 1992, FEBS Lett. 313:198-202; Holtet *et al.*, 1994, FEBS Lett. 344:242-246). An RBD variant (RBDv), a proteolytic fragment of α 2M comprising an additional 15 amino terminal residues (representing amino acids 1314-1451 of the mature protein) binds to the receptor with almost the same affinity as α 2M-proteinase (Holtet *et al.*, 1994, FEBS Lett. 344:242-246).

Alignment of α2MR ligands identifies a conserved domain present in the RBDs of α macroglobulins. The conserved sequence spans amino acids 1366-1392 of human α2M.

10 Conserved residues within this domain are Phe₁₃₆₆, Leu₁₃₆₉, Lys₁₃₇₀, Val₁₃₇₃, Lys₁₃₇₄, Glu₁₃₇₇, Val₁₃₈₂, Arg₁₃₈₄ (Nielsen *et al.*, 1996, J. Biol. Chem. 271:12909-12912). Of these, Lys₁₃₇₀ and Lys₁₃₇₄ were shown to be critical for receptor binding (Nielsen *et al.*, 1996, J. Biol. Chem. 271:12909-12912).

Binding of ligands, including the binding to α2M, to α2MR is inhibited by α2MRassociated protein (RAP). RAP is a 39 kDa folding chaperone that resides in the
endoplasmic reticulum and is required for the normal processing of α2MR. RAP has the
ability to competitively inhibit the binding of all α2MR to all α2MR ligands tested. One
study shows RAP to bind to complement repeats C5-C7 in cluster II (Cl-II) of α2MR (Horn
et al., 1997, J. Biol. Chem. 272:13608-13613); another shows RAP to bind to all two
complement repeat-modules in Cl-II except the C9-C10 module (Andersen *et al.*, J. Biol.
Chem., Mar. 24, 2000, PMID: 10747921; published electronically ahead of print). Three
structural domains, 1, 2 and 3, have been identified in RAP, consisting of amino acid
residues 18-112, 113-218 and 219-323, respectively. Ligand competition titration of
recombinant RAP domains indicates that determinants for the inhibition of test ligands
reside in the C-terminal regions of domains 1 and 3 (Ellgaard *et al.*, 1997, Eur. J. Biochem.
244:544-51).

2.4. ANTIGEN PRESENTATION

Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules present antigens on the cell surface of antigen-presenting cells. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) then recognize MHC molecules and their associated peptides and kill the target cell. Antigens are processed by two distinct antigen processing routes depending upon whether their origin is intracellular or extracellular. Intracellular or endogenous protein antigens, *i.e.*, antigens synthesized within the antigen-presenting cell, are presented by MHC class I (MHC I) molecules to CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes. On the other hand, extracellular or exogenously synthesized antigenic determinants are presented on the cell surface of "specialized" or "professional"

APCs (macrophages, for example) by MHC class II molecules to CD4+ T cells (see, generally, Fundamental Immunology, W.E. Paul (ed.), New York: Raven Press, 1984). This compartmental segregation of antigen processing routes is important to prevent tissue destruction that could otherwise occur during an immune response as a result of shedding of neighboring cell MHC I antigens.

The heat shock protein gp96 chaperones a wide array of peptides, depending upon the source from which gp96 is isolated (for review, see Srivastava *et al.*, 1998, Immunity 8: 657-665). Tumor-derived gp96 carries tumor-antigenic peptides (Ishii *et al.*, 1999, J. Immunology 162:1303-1309); gp96 preparations from virus-infected cells carry viral epitopes (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, Science 269:1585-1588; Nieland *et al.*, 1998, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95:1800-1805), and gp96 preparations from cells transfected with model antigens such as ovalbumin or β-galactosidase are associated with the corresponding epitopes (Arnold *et al.*, 1995, J. Exp. Med.182:885-889; Breloer *et al.*, 1998, Eur. J. Immunol. 28:1016-1021). The association of gp96 with peptides occurs in vivo (Menoret and Srivastava, 1999, Biochem. Biophys. Research Commun. 262:813-818). Gp96-peptide complexes, whether isolated from cells (Tamura *et al.*, 1997, Science 278:117-120), or reconstituted *in vitro* (Blachere *et al.*, 1997, J. Exp. Med. 186:1183-1406) are excellent immunogens and have been used extensively to elicit CD8+ T cell responses specific for the gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptides.

The capacity of gp96-peptide complexes to elicit an immune response is dependent upon the transfer of the peptide to MHC class I molecules of antigen-presenting cells (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, *supra*). Endogenously synthesized antigens chaperoned by gp96 in the endoplasmic reticulum [ER] can prime antigen-specific CD8+ T cells (or MHC I-restricted CTLs) *in vivo*; this priming of CD8+ T cells requires macrophages. However, the process whereby exogenously introduced gp96-peptide complexes elicit the antigen-specific CD8+ T cell response is not completely understood since there is no established pathway for the translocation of extracellular antigens into the class I presentation machinery. Yet antigenic peptides of extracellular origin associated with HSPs are somehow salvaged by macrophages, channeled into the endogenous pathway, and presented by MHC I molecules to be recognized by CD8+ lymphocytes (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, *supra*; Blachere *et al.*, 1997, J. Exp. Med. 186:1315-22).

Several models have been proposed to explain the delivery of extracellular peptides for antigen presentation. One proposal, known as the "direct transfer" model, suggests that HSP-chaperoned peptides are transferred to MHC I molecules on the cell surface of macrophages for presentation to CD8+ T lymphocytes. Another suggestion is that soluble extracellular proteins can be trafficked to the cytosol via constitutive macropinocytosis in

bone marrow-derived macrophages and dendritic cells (Norbury *et al.*, 1997, Eur. J. Immunol. 27:280-288). Yet another proposed mechanism is that HSPs are taken up by the MHC class I molecules of the macrophage, which stimulate the appropriate T cells (Srivastava *et al.*, 1994, Immunogenetics 39:93-98. Others have suggested that a novel intracellular trafficking pathway may be involved for the transport of peptides from the extracellular medium into the lumen of ER (Day *et al.*, 1997, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 94:8064-8069; Nicchitta, 1998, Curr. Opin. in Immunol. 10:103-109). Further suggestions include the involvement of phagocytes which (a) possess an ill-defined pathway to shunt protein from the phagosome into the cytosol where it would enter the normal class I pathway; (b) digest ingested material in lysosomes and regurgitate peptides for loading on the surface to class I molecules (Bevan, 1995, J. Exp. Med. 182:639-41).

Still others have proposed a receptor-mediated pathway for the delivery of extracellular peptides to the cell surface of APCs for antigen presentation. In view of the extremely small quantity of gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptides required for immunization (Blachere et al., 1997, supra), and the strict dependence of immunogenicity of gp96-peptide complexes on functional antigen presenting cells (APCs) (Udono et al., 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:3077-3081), APCs had been proposed to possess receptors for gp96 (Srivastava et al., 1994, Immunogenetics 39:93-98). Preliminary microscopic evidence consistent with such receptors has been recently obtained (Binder et al., 1998, Cell Stress & Chaperones 3 (Supp.1):2.; Arnold-Schild et al., 1999, J. Immunol. 162: 3757-3760; and Wassenberg et al., 1999, J. Cell Sci. 1:12). One hypothesis is that the mannose receptor is used in the uptake of gp96, but no mechanism has been proposed for the non-glycosylated HSPs, such as Hsp70 (Ciupitu et al., 1998, J. Exp. Med., 187:685-691).

The identification and characterization of specific molecules involved in HSPmediated antigen presentation of peptides could provide useful reagents and techniques for
eliciting specific immunity by HSP and HSP-peptide complexes, and for developing novel
diagnostic and therapeutic methods.

Citation or discussion of a reference herein shall not be construed as an admission that such is prior art to the present invention.

3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for the use of the alpha (2) macroglobulin (" α 2M") receptor as a heat shock protein receptor. The invention is based, in part, on the Applicant's discovery that the α 2M receptor is a cell surface receptor for heat shock proteins. In particular, the Applicant has shown that the heat shock protein gp96 binds

directly to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, and that $\alpha 2M$ inhibits re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptides by macrophages. Because no precedent exists for receptors that recognize abundant and intracellular proteins like HSPs, the discovery of an HSP cell surface receptor was highly unexpected.

The present invention provides compositions comprising complexes of HSPs and the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, and antibodies and other molecules that bind the HSP- $\alpha 2M$ receptor complex. The invention also encompasses methods for the use of the $\alpha 2M$ receptor as a heat shock protein receptor, including methods for screening for compounds that modulate the interaction of HSP and the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, and methods for treatment and detection of HSP-10 α2M receptor-mediated processes and HSP-α2M receptor-related disorders and conditions, such as autoimmune disorders, proliferative disorders and infectious diseases.

The invention provides a method for identifying a compound that modulates an HSPα2M receptor-mediated process, comprising: (a) contacting a test compound with a heat shock protein and an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor; and (b) measuring the level of alpha 15 (2) macroglobulin receptor activity or expression, such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates an HSP- $\!\alpha 2M$ receptor-mediated process is identified. In one embodiment of this method the compound identified is an antagonist which interferes with the interaction of the heat shock protein with 20 the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, further comprising the step of: (c) determining whether the level interferes with the interaction of the heat shock protein and the alpha(2) macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment, the test compound is an antibody specific for the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment, the test compound is an antibody specific for alpha (2) macroglobulin. In another embodiment, test compound is an 25 antibody specific for a heat shock protein. In another embodiment, the test compound is a small molecule. In another yet embodiment, the test compound is a peptide. In another embodiment, the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In yet another embodiment, the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin. In yet another embodiment, the peptide 30 comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of a heat shock protein sequence. In another embodiment, the compound is an agonist which enhances the interaction of the heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment, which the HSPα2M receptor-mediated process affects an autoimmune disorder, a disease or disorder involving disruption of antigen presentation or endocytosis, a disease or disorder involving 35 cytokine clearance or inflammation, a proliferative disorder, a viral disorder or other infectious disease, hypercholesterolemia, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, or osteoporosis.

The invention also provides a method for identifying a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process, comprising: (a) contacting a test compound with a heat shock protein and an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cell; and (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity or expression in the cell, such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates an $HSP-\alpha 2M$ receptor-mediated process is identified. In yet another embodiment, wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to interact with a heat shock protein.

The invention also encompasses a method for identifying a compound that modulates the binding of a heat shock protein to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, comprising: (a) contacting a heat shock protein with an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, or fragment, or analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, in the presence of a test compound; and (b) measuring the amount of heat shock protein bound to the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, or fragment, analog, derivative 15 or mimetic thereof, such that if the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in (b) differs from the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates the binding of an HSP to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor is identified. In another embodiment, alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor contacted in step (a) is on a cell surface. In another embodiment, the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor is 20 immobilized to a solid surface. In another embodiment, the solid surface is a microtiter dish. In another embodiment, the amount of bound heat shock protein is measured by contacting the cell with a heat shock protein-specific antibody. In yet another embodiment, the heat shock protein is labeled and the amount of bound heat shock protein is measured by detecting the label. In another embodiment, the heat shock protein is labeled with a fluorescent label.

The invention further provides a method for identifying a compound that modulates 25 heat shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptorexpressing cells comprising: (a) adding a test compound to a mixture of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells and a complex consisting essentially of a heat shock protein noncovalently associated with an antigenic molecule, under conditions conducive to 30 alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-mediated endocytosis; (b) measuring the level of antigenspecific stimulation of cytotoxic T cells by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells, such that if the level measured in (b) differs from the level of said stimulation in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates heat shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells is identified. In one 35 embodiment of this method, the step of measuring the level of the antigenic molecule presented on the cell surface of step (b) comprises: (i) adding the alpha (2) macroglobulin

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receptor-expressing cells formed in step (a) to T cells under conditions conducive to the activation of the T cells; and (ii) comparing the level of activation of said cytotoxic T cells with the level of activation of T cells by an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cell formed in the absence of the test compound, wherein an increase of decrease in level of T cell activation indicates that a compound that modulates heat shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells is identified.

In various embodiments, the heat shock protein used in the methods of the invention is gp96.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method for detecting a heat shock 10 protein-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-related disorder in a mammal comprising measuring the level of an HSP-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-mediated process in a patient sample, such that if the measured level differs from the level found in clinically normal individuals, then a heat shock protein-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-related disorder is detected.

The invention also encompasses kits comprising compositions of the invention. In 15 one embodiment, a kit is provided, packaged in one or more containers, comprising: (a) a purified heat shock protein, nucleic acid encoding a heat shock protein, or cell expressing a heat shock protein; and (b) an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, nucleic acid encoding an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, or cell expressing an alpha (2) 20 macroglobulin receptor polypeptide. In one embodiment, the kit the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, nucleic acid encoding an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, or cell expressing an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide is purified. In another embodiment, the kit further comprises instructions for use in treating an autoimmune disorder, an infectious disease, or a proliferative disorder.

The invention also provides a method for modulating an immune response comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound that modulates the interaction of a heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In one embodiment, the compound is an agonist which enhances the interaction of the heat shock protein and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment of this method the compound in an 30 antagonist that interferes with the interaction between the heat shock protein and the α 2M receptor.

The invention further provides a method for treating an autoimmune disorder comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a purified compound that interferes with the interaction of a heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin 35 receptor. In one embodiment of this method the compound in an antagonist that interferes with the interaction between the heat shock protein and the α2M receptor. In one

embodiment, the antagonist is an antibody specific for alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment, the antagonist is a small molecule. In another embodiment, the antagonist is a small molecule. In another embodiment, the antagonist is a peptide. In another embodiment, the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. In another embodiment, the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin. In another embodiment, the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of a heat shock protein sequence.

The invention further provides a method for increasing the immunopotency of a cancer cell or an infected cell comprising transforming said cell with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.

Still further, the invention provides a method for increasing the immunopotency of a cancer cell or an infected cell comprising: (a) transforming said cell with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, and (b) administering said cell to an individual in need of treatment, so as to obtain an elevated immune response.

The invention also provides a recombinant cancer cell transformed with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide. In one embodiment, the recombinant cell is a human cell.

In yet another embodiment, the invention provides a recombinant infected cell transformed with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide. In one embodiment, the recombinant cell is a human cell.

The term "HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process" as used herein refers to a process dependent and/or responsive, either directly or indirectly, to the interaction of HSP with the α2M receptor. Such processes include processes that result from an aberrant level of expression, synthesis and/or activity of α2M receptor, such as endocytic activities relating to the binding of the various α2M ligands, including but not limited to HSP, α2M, lipoprotein complexes, lactoferrin, tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPA), urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), and exotoxins. Such processes include, but are not limited to, endocytosis, antigen presentation, cholesterol regulation, apoE-containing lipoprotein clearance, and chylomicron remnant removal.

The terms "HSP-α2M receptor-related disorder" and "HSP-α2M receptor-related condition", as used herein, refers to a disorder and a condition, respectively, involving a

HSP-α2M receptor interaction. Such disorders and conditions may result, for example, from an aberrant ability of the α2M receptor to interact with HSP, perhaps due to aberrant levels of HSP and/or α2M receptor expression, synthesis and/or activity relative to levels found in normal, unaffected, unimpaired individuals, levels found in clinically normal individuals, and/or levels found in a population whose levels represent a baseline, average HSP and/or α2M receptor levels. Such disorders include, but are not limited to, autoimmune disorders, diseases and disorders involving disruption of antigen presentation and/or endocytosis, diseases and disorders involving cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, proliferative disorders, viral disorders and other infectious diseases, hypercholesterolemia, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, and osteoporosis.

4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

- FIG. 1A-C. Identification of an 80 kDa polypeptide as a putative gp96 receptor. A.

 Confocal microscopy of re-presentation-competent RAW264.7 cells stained with gp96-FITC (left panel) and with albumin-FITC (right panel). B. SDS-PAGE analysis of detergent extracts of plasma membranes from surface biotinylated RAW264.7 (re-presentation-competent) or P815 cells (representation-incompetent) eluted from gp96 or albumin-Sepharose (SA) columns and stained with silver stain (top) or avidin-peroxidase (bottom).

 C. gp96-SASD-I¹²⁵ was cross-linked to live peritoneal macrophages (MO) or P815 cells, and the cell lysates examined by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography. Various components were omitted as controls, as indicated.
- FIG. 2A-B. Anti-p80 antiserum detects an 80 kDa molecule and inhibits re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned AHI peptide by macrophage. A. Pre-immune and immune sera were used to probe blots of plasma membrane extracts of RAW264.7, peritoneal macrophages (both cell types re-presentation-competent), or P815 cells. B. Re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned peptide AH1. Sera were added at the final dilution indicated. The solid cross indicates the level of T cell stimulation when the APCs were pulsed directly with the AH1 peptide. The open cross indicates the corresponding value with unpulsed APCs.
 - FIG. 3A-C. Protein microsequencing of the 80 kDa protein. A. Analysis of a single tryptic (GALHIYHQR) peptide by tandem- mass spectrometry. All possible b- and y-ion series together with identified b-ion series (red) and y-ion series (blue) are shown. B. Collision-

induced dissociation (CID) spectrum of this peptide is shown. C. Four identified peptides from the α 2M receptor, peptide mass, and sequence are shown.

- FIG. 4. α2-Macroglobulin inhibits re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned AH1 peptide by macrophage. The solid cross indicates the level of T cell stimulation when the APCs were pulsed directly with the AH1 peptide. The open cross indicates the corresponding value with unpulsed APCs.
- FIG. 5. α2M receptor is a sensor of necrotic cell death due to its ability to detect 10 extracellular gp96. Conversely, receptors (psR) for phosphatidyl serine (ps) detect apoptotic cell death.
- FIG. 6A. The mouse α2MR cDNA (SEQ ID NO:1) and predicted open reading frame of murine α2MR protein (Genbank accession no. CAA47817). B. The murine α2M protein
 15 (SEQ ID NO:2), with residues identified by microsequencing an 80 kDa, gp96-interacting fragment of the receptor highlighted in bold.
- FIG. 7A. The human α2M cDNA (SEQ ID NO:3) and predicted open reading frame of α2M protein (SEQ ID NO:4)(Genbank accession no. M11313). B. The sequence of the mature
 human α2M protein (SEQ ID NO:5), following cleavage of the N-terminal 23 amino acid signal sequence. Highlighted residues represent the 138 amino acid α2MR-binding domain (RBD). Underlined residues represent an extension of the RBD that is present in a α2MR-binding, proteolytic fragment of α2M (RBDv). Bolded residues have been shown to be important for α2MR binding. Italicized residues represent a domain that is conserved among ligands of α2MR.
- FIG. 8A. The human α2MR cDNA (SEQ ID NO:6) and predicted open reading frame of human α2MR protein (Genbank accession no. NP_002323). B. Primary amino acid sequence of human α2MR (SEQ ID NO:7). The approximate locations of complement repeat clusters
 I and II are highlighted in grey. Individual complement repeats of Cl-II are indicated as follows: amino acids of CR3, 5, 7 and 9 are in italics, and amino acids of CR4, 6, 8, and 10 are underlined. Amino acids highlighted in bold were present in an 80kDa peptide fragment of the mouse α2MR that bound to gp96. The double underlined residues represent the predicted signal peptide. For the locations of other features of the receptor, such as the EGF repeats, see the article by (Herz et al., 1988, EMBO J. 7:4119-4127).

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5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for the use of the alpha (2) macroglobulin (" $\alpha 2M$ ") receptor as a heat shock protein receptor. In particular, the present invention provides compositions comprising isolated HSP- $\alpha 2M$ receptor complexes, including isolated and/or recombinant cells, and antibodies, molecules and compounds that modulate the interaction of an HSP with the $\alpha 2M$ receptor. The invention further encompasses methods for the use of the $\alpha 2M$ receptor as a heat shock protein receptor, including screening assays to identify compounds that modulate the interaction of an HSP with the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, and methods for the use of these molecules and complexes for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

A heat shock protein, or "HSP", useful in the practice of the invention may be selected from among any cellular protein that satisfies any one of the following criteria: the intracellular concentration of an HSP increases when a cell is exposed to a stressful stimulus; an HSP can bind other proteins or peptides, and can release the bound proteins or peptides in the presence of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) or low pH; or an HSP possesses at least 35% homology with any cellular protein having any of the above properties. Preferably, the HSP used in the compositions and methods of the present invention includes, but are not limited to, HSP90, gp96, BiP, Hsp70, DnaK, Hsc70, PhoE calreticulin, PDI, or an sHsp, alone or in combination.

In a preferred embodiment, an HSP is a mammalian (e.g., mouse, rat, primate, domestic animal such as dog, cat, cow, horse), and is most preferably, human.

Hsps useful in the practice of the invention include, but are not limited to, members of the HSP60 family, HSP70 family, HSP90 family, HSP100 family, sHSP family, calreticulin, PDI, and other proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum that contain thioredoxin-like domain(s), such as, but not limited to, ERp72 and ERp61.

HSP analogs, muteins, derivatives, and fragments can also be used in place of HSPs according to the invention. An HSP peptide-binding "fragment" for use in the invention refers to a polypeptide comprising a HSP peptide-binding domain that is capable of becoming non-covalently associated with a peptide to form a complex that is capable of eliciting an immune response. In one embodiment, an HSP peptide-binding fragment is a polypeptide comprising an HSP peptide-binding domain of approximately 100 to 200 amino acids.

Databases can also be searched to identify sequences with various degrees of similarities to a query sequence using programs, such as FASTA and BLAST, which rank the similar sequences by alignment scores and statistics. Such nucleotide sequences of non-

limiting examples of HSPs that can be used for preparation of the HSPs used in the methods of the invention are as follows: human Hsp70, Genbank Accession No. NM_005345, Sargent *et al.*, 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 86:1968-1972; human Hsp90, Genbank Accession No. X15183, Yamazaki *et al.*, Nucl. Acids Res. 17:7108; human gp96: Genbank Accession No. X15187, Maki *et al.*, 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad Sci., 87: 5658-5562; human BiP: Genbank Accession No. M19645; Ting *et al.*, 1988, DNA 7: 275-286; human Hsp27, Genbank Accession No. M24743; Hickey *et al.*, 1986, Nucleic Acids Res. 14:4127-45; mouse Hsp70: Genbank Accession No. M35021, Hunt *et al.*, 1990, Gene, 87:199-204; mouse gp96: Genbank Accession No. M16370, Srivastava *et al.*, 1987, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 85:3807-3811; and mouse BiP: Genbank Accession No. U16277, Haas *et al.*, 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 85: 2250-2254. Due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, the term "HSP sequence", as used herein, refers not only to the naturally occurring amino acid and nucleotide sequence but also encompasses all the other degenerate sequences that encode the HSP.

The aforementioned HSP families also contain proteins that are related to HSPs in 15 sequence, for example, having greater than 35% amino acid identity, but whose expression levels are not altered by stress. Therefore, it is contemplated that the definition of heat shock or stress protein, as used herein, embraces other proteins, mutants, analogs, and variants thereof having at least 35% to 55%, preferably 55% to 75%, and most preferably 75% to 85% 20 amino acid identity with members of these families whose expression levels in a cell are enhanced in response to a stressful stimulus. The determination of percent identity between two sequences can also be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. A preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of two sequences is the algorithm of Karlin and Altschul, 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 25 87:2264-2268, modified as in Karlin and Altschul, 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:5873-5877. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the NBLAST and XBLAST programs of Altschul, et al., 1990, J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410. BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score = 100, wordlength = 12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to a nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein 30 searches can be performed with the XBLAST program, score = 50, wordlength = 3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to a protein molecules of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al., 1997, Nucleic Acids Res.25:3389-3402. Alternatively, PSI-Blast can be used to perform an iterated search which detects distant relationships between molecules (Altschul et 35 al., 1997, supra). When utilizing BLAST, Gapped BLAST, and PSI-Blast programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used

(see http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). Another preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of sequences is the algorithm of Myers and Miller, 1988, CABIOS 4:11-17. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0) which is part of the GCG sequence alignment software package. When utilizing the ALIGN program for comparing amino acid sequences, a PAM120 weigh

When utilizing the ALIGN program for comparing amino acid sequences, a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4 can be used.

The immunogenic HSP-peptide complexes of the invention may include any complex containing an HSP and a peptide that is capable of inducing an immune response in a mammal. The peptides are preferably noncovalently associated with the HSP. Preferred complexes may include, but are not limited to, gp96-peptide complexes, HSP90-peptide complexes, HSP70-peptide complexes, HSP60-peptide complexes, HSP100-peptide complexes, calreticulin-peptide complexes, and sHSP-peptide complexes. For example, the HSP gp96 which is present in the endoplasmic reticulum of eukaryotic cells and is related to the cytoplasmic HSP90's can be used to generate an effective vaccine containing a gp96-peptide complex.

The HSPs, α 2M receptor, and/or antigenic molecules for use in the invention can be purified from natural sources, chemically synthesized, or recombinantly produced. Although the HSPs may be allogeneic to the patient, in a preferred embodiment, the HSPs are autologous to the patient to whom they are administered.

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5.1 COMPOSITIONS OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compositions that increase or decrease the interaction between an HSP and the $\alpha 2M$ receptor which can be used to elicit an immune response. Such compositions also include antibodies that specifically recognize HSP- $\alpha 2M$ receptor complexes, isolated cells that express HSP- $\alpha 2M$ receptor complexes, and isolated and recombinant cells that contain recombinant $\alpha 2M$ receptor and HSP sequences. In addition, in various methods of the invention, sequences encoding the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, an HSP, and $\alpha 2M$ are used for immunotherapy. Such compositions can be used, for example, in immunotherapy against proliferative disorders, infectious diseases, and other HSP- $\alpha 2M$ receptor-related disorders. Methods for the synthesis and production of such compositions are described herein.

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5.1.1 RECOMBINANT EXPRESSION

In various embodiments of the invention, sequences encoding the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, an HSP, or $\alpha 2M$ are inserted into an expression vector for propagation and expression in recombinant cells. Thus, in one embodiment, the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, HSP, or $\alpha 2M$ coding region is linked to a non-native promoter for expression in recombinant cells.

The amino acid sequence of the portion of the α2M receptor that recognizes and binds to HSPs is shown in FIG. 6B (SEQ ID NO:2). Based on the discovery by the Applicant, this portion of the α2M receptor is responsible for recognizing and binding to HSPs and HSP-antigenic peptide complexes. After binding HSPs, the α2M receptor facilitates transport of the HSP-antigenic peptide complex into the cell, where the peptide antigens associate with MHC class I molecules and are then presented on the cell surface of the cell, and become available to stimulate an immune response. Based on this invention, compositions comprising agonists and antagonists of the α2M receptor and HSPs interactions can be used to modulate the immune response. Thus, recombinant α2M receptor polypeptides, 15 complexes of α2M receptor and an HSP or HSP-antigenic peptide complexes, and recombinant cells expressing the α2M receptor or the α2M receptor and antigenic peptides can be used in methods for immunotherapy and diagnostic methods described herein.

In various embodiments of the invention, sequences encoding the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, and/or a heat shock protein or $\alpha 2M$, or fragments thereof, are inserted into an expression vector for propagation and expression in recombinant cells. An expression construct, as used herein, refers to a nucleotide sequence encoding a particular gene product, such as the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, HSP or $\alpha 2M$, operably associated with one or more regulatory regions which allows expression of the encoded gene product in an appropriate host cell. "Operably-associated" refers to an association in which the regulatory regions and the nucleotide sequence encoding the gene product to be expressed are joined and positioned in such a way as to permit transcription, and ultimately, translation.

The DNA may be obtained from known sequences derived from sequence databases by standard procedures known in the art by DNA amplification or molecular cloning directly from a tissue, cell culture, or cloned DNA (e.g., a DNA "library"). Any eukaryotic cell may serve as the nucleic acid source for obtaining the coding region of an hsp gene. Nucleic acid sequences encoding HSPs can be isolated from vertebrate, mammalian, as well as primate sources, including humans. Clones derived from genomic DNA may contain regulatory and intron DNA regions in addition to coding regions; clones derived from cDNA will contain only exon sequences. Whatever the source, the hsp gene should be cloned into a suitable vector for propagation of the gene.

Vectors based on *E. coli* are the most popular and versatile systems for high level expression of foreign proteins (Makrides, 1996, Microbiol Rev, 60:512-538). Non-limiting examples of regulatory regions that can be used for expression in *E. coli* may include but not limited to *lac*, *trp*, *lpp*, *phoA*, *recA*, *tac*, λP_L, and phage T3 and T7 promoters (Makrides, 1996, Microbiol Rev, 60:512-538). Non-limiting examples of prokaryotic expression vectors may include the λgt vector series such as λgt11 (Huynh et al., 1984 in "DNA Cloning Techniques", Vol. I: A Practical Approach (D. Glover, ed.), pp. 49-78, IRL Press, Oxford), and the pET vector series (Studier et al., 1990, Methods Enzymol., 185:60-89). However, a potential drawback of a prokaryotic host-vector system is the inability to perform many of the post-translational processing events of mammalian cells. Thus, an eukaryotic host-vector system is preferred, a mammalian host-vector system is more preferred, and a human host-vector system is the most preferred.

The regulatory regions necessary for transcription of the α2M receptor sequence, for example, can be provided by the expression vector. A translation initiation codon (ATG)

15 may also be provided to express a nucleotide sequence encoding an α2M receptor that lacks an initiation codon. In a compatible host-construct system, cellular proteins required for transcription, such as RNA polymerase and transcription factors, will bind to the regulatory regions on the expression construct to effect transcription of the α2M receptor sequence in the host organism. The precise nature of the regulatory regions needed for gene expression

20 may vary from host cell to host cell. Generally, a promoter is required which is capable of binding RNA polymerase to initiate the transcription of an operably-associated nucleic acid sequence. Such regulatory regions may include those 5'-non-coding sequences involved with initiation of transcription and translation, such as the TATA box, the cap site, a CAAT box, and the like. The non-coding region 3' to the coding sequence may contain transcriptional termination regulatory sequences, such as terminators and polyadenylation sites.

Both constitutive and inducible regulatory regions may be used for expression of the α2M receptor, HSP, or α2M. It may be desirable to use inducible promoters when the conditions optimal for growth of the recombinant cells and the conditions for high level expression of the gene product are different. Examples of useful regulatory regions are provided in the next section below.

For expression of the α2M receptor, HSP, or α2M gene product in mammalian host cells, a variety of regulatory regions can be used, for example, the SV40 early and late promoters, the cytomegalovirus (CMV) immediate early promoter, and the Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeat (RSV-LTR) promoter. Inducible promoters that may be useful in mammalian cells include but are not limited to those associated with the metallothionein II gene, mouse mammary tumor virus glucocorticoid responsive long terminal repeats (MMTV-

LTR), the β-interferon gene, and the Hsp70 gene (Williams et al., 1989, Cancer Res. 49:2735-42; Taylor et al., 1990, Mol. Cell Biol., 10:165-75). It may be advantageous to use heat shock promoters or stress promoters to drive expression of the α2M receptor in recombinant host cells.

The following animal regulatory regions, which exhibit tissue specificity and have been utilized in transgenic animals, can also be used in tumor cells of a particular tissue type: elastase I gene control region which is active in pancreatic acinar cells (Swift et al., 1984, Cell 38:639-646; Ornitz et al., 1986, Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 50:399-409; MacDonald, 1987, Hepatology 7:425-515); insulin gene control region which is active in 10 pancreatic beta cells (Hanahan, 1985, Nature 315:115-122), immunoglobulin gene control region which is active in lymphoid cells (Grosschedl et al., 1984, Cell 38:647-658; Adames et al., 1985, Nature 318:533-538; Alexander et al., 1987, Mol. Cell. Biol. 7:1436-1444). mouse mammary tumor virus control region which is active in testicular, breast, lymphoid and mast cells (Leder et al., 1986, Cell 45:485-495), albumin gene control region which is active in liver (Pinkert et al., 1987, Genes and Devel. 1:268-276), alpha-fetoprotein gene control region which is active in liver (Krumlauf et al., 1985, Mol. Cell. Biol. 5:1639-1648; Hammer et al., 1987, Science 235:53-58; alpha 1-antitrypsin gene control region which is active in the liver (Kelsey et al., 1987, Genes and Devel. 1:161-171), beta-globin gene control region which is active in myeloid cells (Mogram et al., 1985, Nature 315:338-340; 20 Kollias et al., 1986, Cell 46:89-94; myelin basic protein gene control region which is active in oligodendrocyte cells in the brain (Readhead et al., 1987, Cell 48:703-712); myosin light chain-2 gene control region which is active in skeletal muscle (Sani, 1985, Nature 314:283-286), and gonadotropic releasing hormone gene control region which is active in the hypothalamus (Mason et al., 1986, Science 234:1372-1378).

The efficiency of expression of the a2M receptor in a host cell may be enhanced by 25 the inclusion of appropriate transcription enhancer elements in the expression vector, such as those found in SV40 virus, Hepatitis B virus, cytomegalovirus, immunoglobulin genes, metallothionein, β-actin (see Bittner et al., 1987, Methods in Enzymol. 153:516-544; Gorman, 1990, Curr. Op. in Biotechnol. 1:36-47).

The expression vector may also contain sequences that permit maintenance and 30 replication of the vector in more than one type of host cell, or integration of the vector into the host chromosome. Such sequences may include but are not limited to replication origins, autonomously replicating sequences (ARS), centromere DNA, and telomere DNA. It may also be advantageous to use shuttle vectors that can be replicated and maintained in at least 35 two types of host cells.

In addition, the expression vector may contain selectable or screenable marker genes for initially isolating or identifying host cells that contain DNA encoding an α2M receptor. For long term, high yield production of α2M receptor, stable expression in mammalian cells is preferred. A number of selection systems may be used for mammalian cells, including, but not limited, to the Herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler et al., 1977, Cell 11:223), hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (Szybalski and Szybalski, 1962, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 48:2026), and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy et al., 1980, Cell 22:817) genes can be employed in tk, hgprt or aprt cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite resistance can be used as the basis of selection for dihydrofolate reductase (dhfr), which 10 confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler et al., 1980, Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:3567; O'Hare et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:1527); gpt, which confers resistance to mycophenolic acid (Mulligan & Berg, 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2072); neomycin phosphotransferase (neo), which confers resistance to the aminoglycoside G-418 (Colberre-Garapin et al., 1981, J. Mol. Biol. 150:1); and hygromycin phosphotransferase (hyg), which 15 confers resistance to hygromycin (Santerre et al., 1984, Gene 30:147). Other selectable markers, such as but not limited to histidinol and ZeocinTM can also be used.

In order to insert the α2M receptor, HSP, or α2M DNA sequence into the cloning site of a vector, DNA sequences with regulatory functions, such as promoters, must be attached to DNA sequences encoding the α2M receptor, HSP, or α2M, respectively. To do this, linkers or adapters providing the appropriate compatible restriction sites may be ligated to the ends of cDNA or synthetic DNA encoding an α2M receptor, by techniques well known in the art (Wu et al., 1987, Methods in Enzymol 152:343-349). Cleavage with a restriction enzyme can be followed by modification to create blunt ends by digesting back or filling in single-stranded DNA termini before ligation. Alternatively, a desired restriction enzyme site can be introduced into a fragment of DNA by amplification of the DNA by use of PCR with primers containing the desired restriction enzyme site.

In one embodiment, an expression construct comprising an α2M receptor sequence operably associated with regulatory regions can be directly introduced into appropriate host cells for expression and production of α2M receptor without further cloning (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,580,859). The expression constructs may also contain DNA sequences that facilitate integration of the α2M receptor sequence into the genome of the host cell, e.g., via homologous recombination. In this instance, it is not necessary to employ an expression vector comprising a replication origin suitable for appropriate host cells in order to propagate and express the α2M receptor in the host cells.

Expression constructs containing cloned nucleotide sequence encoding the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, an HSP, or $\alpha 2M$ can be introduced into the host cell by a variety of techniques

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known in the art, including but not limited to, for prokaryotic cells, bacterial transformation (Hanahan, 1985, in DNA Cloning, A Practical Approach, 1:109-136), and for eukaryotic cells, calcium phosphate mediated transfection (Wigler et al., 1977, Cell 11:223-232), liposome-mediated transfection (Schaefer-Ridder et al., 1982, Science 215:166-168), electroporation (Wolff et al., 1987, Proc Natl Acad Sci 84:3344), and microinjection (Cappechi, 1980, Cell 22:479-488).

For long term, high yield production of properly processed α2M receptor, HSP, or α2M, stable expression in mammalian cells is preferred. Cell lines that stably express the α2M receptor, HSP, α2M, or α2M receptor–peptide complexes may be engineered by using a vector that contains a selectable marker. By way of example but not limitation, following the introduction of the expression constructs, engineered cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media, and then are switched to a selective media. The selectable marker in the expression construct confers resistance to the selection and optimally allows cells to stably integrate the expression construct into their chromosomes and to grow in culture and to be expanded into cell lines. Such cells can be cultured for a long period of time while the desired gene product is expressed continuously.

The recombinant cells may be cultured under standard conditions of temperature, incubation time, optical density, and media composition. Alternatively, recombinant antigenic cells may be cultured under conditions emulating the nutritional and physiological requirements of the cancer cell or infected cell. However, conditions for growth of recombinant cells may be different from those for expression of the α2M receptor, HSPs, α2M, or antigenic proteins.

5.1.2 PEPTIDE SYNTHESIS

An alternative to producing HSP, α2M receptor, or α2M peptides and polypeptides by recombinant techniques is peptide synthesis. For example, a peptide corresponding to a portion of an HSP or an α2M peptide comprising the receptor-binding domain, which can be used as an antagonist in the therapeutic methods described herein, can be synthesized by use of a peptide synthesizer. Synthetic peptides corresponding to α2M receptor sequences useful for therapeutic methods described herein can also be produced synthetically. Conventional peptide synthesis may be used or other synthetic protocols well known in the art.

For example, peptides having the amino acid sequence of the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, an HSP or $\alpha 2M$, or an analog, mutein, fragment, or derivative thereof, may be synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis using procedures similar to those described by Merrifield, 1963, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 85:2149. During synthesis, N- α -protected amino acids having protected

side chains are added stepwise to a growing polypeptide chain linked by its C-terminal and to an insoluble polymeric support i.e., polystyrene beads. The peptides are synthesized by linking an amino group of an N-α-deprotected amino acid to an α-carboxyl group of an N-α-protected amino acid that has been activated by reacting it with a reagent such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. The attachment of a free amino group to the activated carboxyl leads to peptide bond formation. The most commonly used N-α-protecting groups include Boc which is acid labile and Fmoc which is base labile. Details of appropriate chemistries, resins, protecting groups, protected amino acids and reagents are well known in the art and so are not discussed in detail herein (*See*, Atherton, *et al.*, 1989, Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis:

10 A Practical Approach, IRL Press, and Bodanszky, 1993, Peptide Chemistry, A Practical Textbook, 2nd Ed., Springer-Verlag).

Purification of the resulting α2M receptor, HSP, or α2M peptides is accomplished using conventional procedures, such as preparative HPLC using gel permeation, partition and/or ion exchange chromatography. The choice of appropriate matrices and buffers are well known in the art and so are not described in detail herein.

In addition, analogs and derivatives of α2M receptor, HSP, or α2M protein can be chemically synthesized. Furthermore, if desired, nonclassical amino acids or chemical amino acid analogs can be introduced as a substitution or addition into the α2M receptor, HSP, or α2M sequence. Non-classical amino acids include but are not limited to the D- isomers of the common amino acids, α-amino isobutyric acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, Abu, 2-amino butyric acid, γ-Abu, ε-Ahx, 6-amino hexanoic acid, Aib, 2-amino isobutyric acid, 3-amino propionic acid, ornithine, norleucine, norvaline, hydroxyproline, sarcosine, citrulline, cysteic acid, t-butylglycine, t-butylalanine, phenylglycine, cyclohexylalanine, β-alanine, fluoro-amino acids, designer amino acids such as β-methyl amino acids, Cα-methyl amino acids, Nα-methyl amino acids, and amino acid analogs in general.

5.1.3 ANTIBODIES SPECIFIC FOR α2M RECEPTOR-HSP COMPLEXES

Described herein are methods for the production of antibodies capable of specifically recognizing α 2M receptor epitopes, HSP- α 2M receptor complex epitopes or epitopes of conserved variants or peptide fragments of the receptor or receptor complexes. Such antibodies are useful for therapeutic and diagnostic methods of the invention.

Such antibodies may include, but are not limited to, polyclonal antibodies, monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), humanized or chimeric antibodies, single chain antibodies, Fab fragments, F(ab')₂ fragments, fragments produced by a Fab expression library, anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies, and epitope-binding fragments of any of the above. Such

antibodies may be used, for example, in the detection of an $\alpha 2M$ receptor or HSP- $\alpha 2M$ receptor complex in an biological sample. Such antibodies may also be utilized in conjunction with, for example, compound screening schemes, as described below, in Section 5.2, for the evaluation of the effect of test compounds on the interaction between HSPs and the $\alpha 2M$ receptor.

Anti- α 2M receptor complex antibodies may additionally be used as a method for the inhibition of abnormal receptor product activity. Thus, such antibodies may, be utilized as part of treatment methods for HSP- α 2M receptor related disorders, *e.g.*, autoimmune disorders.

For the production of antibodies against α2M receptor or receptor complexes, various host animals may be immunized by injection with an α2M receptor or HSP-α2M receptor complex, or a portion thereof. An antigenic portion of α2M receptor or HSP-α2M receptor complex can be readily predicted by algorithms known in the art.

Host animals may include, but are not limited to rabbits, mice, and rats, to name but a few. Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response, depending on the host species, including but not limited to Freund's (complete and incomplete), mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, dinitrophenol, and potentially useful human adjuvants such as BCG (bacille Calmette-Guerin) and *Corynebacterium parvum*.

Polyclonal antibodies are heterogeneous populations of antibody molecules derived from the sera of animals immunized with an antigen, such as an α2M receptor or HSP-α2M receptor complex, or an antigenic functional derivative thereof. For the production of polyclonal antibodies, host animals such as those described above, may be immunized by injection with α2M receptor or HSP-α2M receptor complex, or portion thereof, supplemented with adjuvants as also described above.

Monoclonal antibodies, which are homogeneous populations of antibodies to a particular antigen, may be obtained by any technique that provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These include, but are not limited to, the hybridoma technique of Kohler and Milstein, (1975, Nature 256, 495-497; and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110), the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kosbor *et al.*, 1983, Immunology Today 4: 72; Cole *et al.*, 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 80, 2026-2030), and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole *et al.*, 1985, Monoclonal Antibodies And Cancer Therapy, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96). Such antibodies may be of any immunoglobulin class including IgG, IgM, IgE, IgA, IgD and any subclass thereof. The hybridoma producing

the mAb of this invention may be cultivated *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Production of high titers of mAbs *in vivo* makes this the presently preferred method of production.

In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies" (Morrison, et al., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 81: 6851-6855; Neuberger, et al., 1984,

Nature 312: 604-608; Takeda, et al., 1985, Nature, 314: 452-454) by splicing the genes from a mouse antibody molecule of appropriate antigen specificity together with genes from a human antibody molecule of appropriate biological activity can be used. A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions are derived from different animal species, such as those having a variable region derived from a murine mAb and a human immunoglobulin constant region (see, e.g., Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; and Boss et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816397, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety).

In an additional embodiment of the invention, monoclonal antibodies can be produced in germ-free animals (see PCT International Publication No. WO 89/12690, published

15 December 12, 1989). According to the invention, human antibodies may be used and can be obtained by using human hybridomas (Cote *et al.*, 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:2026-2030) or by transforming human B cells with EBV virus *in vitro* (Cole *et al.*, 1985, in Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy, Alan R. Liss, pp. 77-96). Techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies" (Morrison *et al.*, 1984, Proc. Natl.

20 Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 81:6851-6855; Neuberger *et al.*, 1984, Nature 312:604-608; Takeda *et al.*, 1985, Nature 314:452-454) by splicing the genes from a mouse antibody molecule specific for an α2M receptor-HSP complex together with genes from a human antibody molecule of appropriate biological activity can also be used; such antibodies are within the scope of this invention.

Humanized antibodies are also provided (see U.S. Patent No. 5,225,539 by Winter). An immunoglobuin light or heavy chain variable region consists of a "framework" region interrupted by three hypervariable regions, referred to as complementarity determining regions (CDRs). The extent of the framework region and CDRs have been precisely defined (see, "Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest", Kabat, E. et al., U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (1983). Briefly, humanized antibodies are antibody molecules from non-human species having one or more CDRs from the non-human species and a framework region from a human immunoglobulin molecule. Such CDRS-grafted antibodies have been successfully constructed against various antigens, for example, antibodies against IL-2 receptor as described in Queen et al., 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:10029; antibodies against the cell surface receptor CAMPATH as described in Riechmann et al., 1988, Nature 332:323; antibodies against hepatitis B in Co et al., 1991, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.

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USA 88:2869; as well as against viral antigens of the respiratory syncytial virus in Tempest et al., 1991, Bio-Technology 9:267. Humanized antibodies are most preferred for therapeutic use in humans.

Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778; Bird, 1988, Science 242: 423-426; Huston et al., 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85: 5879-5883; and Ward et al., 1989, Nature 334: 544-546) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies against α2M receptor or HSP-α2M receptor complexes, or portions thereof. Single chain antibodies are formed by linking the heavy and light chain fragments of the Fv region via an amino acid bridge, resulting in a single chain polypeptide.

Antibody fragments that recognize specific epitopes may be generated by known techniques. For example, such fragments include but are not limited to: the F(ab')2 fragments, which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule and the Fab fragments, which can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of the F(ab')2 fragments. Alternatively, Fab expression libraries may be constructed (Huse et al., 1989, Science, 246: 15 1275-1281) to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity.

Antibodies to the a2M receptor can, in turn, be utilized to generate anti-idiotype antibodies that "mimic" the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, using techniques well known to those skilled in the art (see, e.g., Greenspan & Bona, 1993, FASEB J 7(5):437-444; and Nissinoff, 1991, J. 20 Immunol. 147(8):2429-2438). For example antibodies which bind to the α2M receptor ECD and competitively inhibit the binding of HSPs to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor can be used to generate anti-idiotypes that "mimic" the ECD and, therefore, bind and neutralize HSPs. Such neutralizing anti-idiotypes or Fab fragments of such anti-idiotypes can be used in therapeutic regimens to neutralize the native ligand and treat HSP-α2M receptor-related disorders, such 25 as immunological disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

Alternatively, antibodies to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor that can act as agonists of the $\alpha 2M$ receptor activity can be generated. Such antibodies will bind to the α2M receptor and activate the signal transducing activity of the receptor. In addition, antibodies that act as antagonist of the α 2M receptor activity, i.e. inhibit the activation of the α 2M receptor would 30 be particularly useful for treating autoimmune disorders, proliferative disorders, such as cancer, and infectious diseases. Methods for assaying for such agonists and antagonists are described in detail in Section 5.2, below.

5.2 ASSAYS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF COMPOUNDS THAT MODULATE HSP- α 2M RECEPTOR INTERACTIONS

The present invention is based on the discovery that the α2M receptor recognizes HSP-antigenic peptide complexes and transports them within the cell for the purpose of presenting such antigenic molecules to cells of the immune system and eliciting an immune response. Thus, methods for identifying a molecule that enhances or blocks the function of the receptor are included in the invention. The present invention provides *in vitro* and *in vivo* assay systems, described in the subsections below, which can be used to identify compounds or compositions that modulate the activity of the α2M receptor and its interaction with HSPs or HSP-peptide complexes. The invention provides screening methodologies useful in the identification of small molecules, proteins and other compounds which modulate the interaction of HSPs with the α2M receptor. Such compounds may bind the α2M receptor genes or gene products with differing affinities, and may serve as regulators of receptor activity *in vivo* with useful therapeutic applications in modulating the immune response. For example, certain compounds that inhibit receptor function may be used in patients to downregulate destructive immune responses which are caused by cellular release of HSPs.

Methods to screen potential agents for their ability to modulate α2M receptor expression and activity can be designed based on the inventor's discovery of the receptor and its role in HSP or HSP-peptide complex binding and recognition. α2M receptor protein, nucleic acids, and derivatives can be used in screening assays to detect molecules that specifically bind to HSP proteins, derivatives, or nucleic acids, and thus have potential use as agonists or antagonists of the α2M receptor, to modulate the immune response. In a preferred embodiment, such assays are performed to screen for molecules with potential utility as anti-autoimmune disease, anti-cancer and anti-infective drugs (such as anti-viral drugs and antibiotic drugs), or lead compounds for drug development. For example, recombinant cells expressing α2M receptor nucleic acids can be used to recombinantly produce α2M receptor in these assays, to screen for molecules that interfere with the binding of HSPs to the α2M receptor. Similar methods can be used to screen for molecules that bind to the α2M receptor derivatives or nucleic acids. Methods that can be used to carry out the foregoing are commonly known in the art.

In one embodiment, an assay for identifying a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is disclosed. This assay comprises: (a) contacting a test compound with an HSP and an α2M receptor; and (b) measuring the level of α2M receptor activity or expression, such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of α2M receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified. In another

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embodiment, in which the compound identified is an antagonist which interferes with the interaction of the HSP with the \alpha2M receptor, the method further comprises the step of determining whether the level interferes with the interaction of the HSP and the $\alpha 2M$ receptor.

In another embodiment, a cell-based method for identifying a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is described. This method comprises the following steps: (a) contacting a test compound with a heat shock protein and an $\alpha 2M$ receptor-expressing cell; and (b) measuring the level of α2M receptor activity or expression in the cell, such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the 10 level of α 2M receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified.

In another embodiment, a receptor-ligand binding assay for identifying a compound that modulates the binding of an HSP to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, comprises: (a) contacting an HSP with an α2M receptor, or fragment, or analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, in the presence 15 of a test compound; and (b) measuring the amount of heat shock protein bound to the α 2M receptor, or fragment, analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, such that if the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in (b) differs from the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates the binding of an HSP to the α 2M receptor is identified.

In another embodiment, a method for identifying a compound that modulates heat 20 shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells comprises: (a) adding a test compound to a mixture of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptorexpressing cells and a complex consisting essentially of a heat shock protein noncovalently associated with an antigenic molecule, under conditions conducive to alpha (2) 25 macroglobulin receptor-mediated endocytosis; (b) measuring the level of stimulation of

antigen-specific cytotoxic T cells by the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells, such that if the level measured in (b) differs from the level of said stimulation in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates heat shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells is identified.

The assays of the present invention may be first optimized on a small scale (i.e., in test tubes), and then scaled up for high-throughput assays. In various embodiments, the in vitro screening assays of the present invention may be performed using purified components or cell lysates. In other embodiments, the screening assays may be carried out in intact cells in culture and in animal models. In accordance with the present invention, test compounds 35 which are shown to modulate the activity of the α 2M receptor as described herein in vitro, will further be assayed in vivo, including cultured cells and animal models to determine if the test compound has the similar effects *in vivo* and to determine the effects of the test compound on antigen presentation, cytokine release, intracellular Ca⁺⁺ release, T-cell cytotoxicity, tumor progression, the accumulation or degradation of positive and negative regulators, cellular proliferation, *etc*.

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5.2.1 α2M RECEPTOR-LIGAND BINDING ASSAYS

The screening assays, described herein, can be used to identify compounds and compositions, including peptides and organic, non-protein molecules that modulate the interaction between HSPs and the $\alpha 2M$ receptor. Recombinant, synthetic, and otherwise exogenous compounds may have binding capacity and, therefore, may be candidates for pharmaceutical agents. Alternatively, the proteins and compounds include endogenous cellular components which interact with the identified genes and proteins *in vivo*. Such endogenous components may provide new targets for pharmaceutical and therapeutic interventions.

Thus, in a preferred embodiment, both naturally occurring and/or synthetic compounds (e.g., libraries of small molecules or peptides), may be screened for modulating α2M receptor activity. In another series of embodiments, cell lysates or tissue homogenates may be screened for proteins or other compounds which bind to one of the normal or mutant α2M receptor genes and α2M receptor polypeptides.

The screening assays described herein may be used to identify small molecules, peptides or proteins, or derivatives, analogs and fragments thereof, that modulate the interaction of HSPs and the $\alpha 2M$ receptor. Such compounds may be used as agonists or antagonists of the uptake of HSPs and HSP complexes by the cell surface receptor. For example, compounds that modulate the HSP- $\alpha 2M$ receptor interaction include, but are not limited to, compounds that bind to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, thereby either inhibiting (antagonists) or enhancing (agonists) the binding of HSPs and HSP complexes to the receptor, as well as compounds that bind to HSPs, thereby preventing or enhancing binding of HSPs to the receptor. Compounds that affect $\alpha 2M$ gene activity (by affecting $\alpha 2M$ gene expression, including molecules, e.g., proteins or small organic molecules, that affect transcription or interfere with splicing events so that expression of the full length or truncated forms of $\alpha 2M$ can be modulated) can also be identified in the screens of the invention. Further, it should be noted that the assays described can also identify compounds that modulate HSP uptake by $\alpha 2M$ receptor (e.g., compounds which affect downstream signaling in the $\alpha 2M$ receptor signal transduction pathway). The identification and use of such compounds which affect

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signaling events downstream of the $\alpha 2M$ receptor and thus modulate effects of the receptor on the immune response are within the scope of the invention.

Compounds that affect the α 2M receptor gene activity (by affecting the α 2M receptor gene expression, including molecules, e.g., proteins or small organic molecules, that affect transcription or interfere with splicing events so that expression of the full length or the truncated form of the \alpha2M receptor can be modulated) can also be identified in the screens of the invention. However, it should be noted that the assays described can also identify compounds that modulate the $\alpha 2M$ receptor signal transduction (e.g., compounds which affect downstream signaling events, such as inhibitors or enhancers of endocytic activity 10 which is activated by ligand binding to the α2M receptor). The identification and use of such compounds which affect signaling events downstream of the α2M receptor and thus modulate effects of the α2M receptor on the allergenic response are within the scope of the invention.

The screening assays described herein are designed to detect compounds that 15 modulate, i.e. interfere with or enhance, HSP-α2M receptor interactions. As described in detail below, such assays are functional assays, such as binding assays, that can be adapted to a high-throughput screening methodologies.

Binding assays can be used to identify compounds that modulate the interaction between HSPs and the α2M receptor. In one aspect of the invention the screens may be 20 designed to identify compounds that disrupt the interaction between the α 2M receptor and an HSP, such as, for example, peptides derived from an HSP, α2M, or another α2M receptor ligand. Such compounds will be useful as lead compounds for antagonists of HSP-\alpha2M receptor-related disorders and conditions, such as immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

Binding assays may be performed either as direct binding assays or as competition binding assays. In a direct binding assay, a test compound is tested for binding either to the α 2M receptor or to an HSP. Then, in a second step, the test compound is tested for its ability to modulate the HSP-α2M receptor interaction. Competition binding assays, on the other hand, assess the ability of a test compound to compete with an HSP for binding to the α 2M 30 receptor.

In a direct binding assay, either the HSP and/or the α2M receptor is contacted with a test compound under conditions that allow binding of the test compound to the ligand or the receptor. The binding may take place in solution or on a solid surface. Preferably, the test compound is previously labeled for detection. Any detectable compound may be used for 35 labeling, such as but not limited to, a luminescent, fluorescent, or radioactive isotope or group containing same, or a nonisotopic label, such as an enzyme or dye. After a period of

incubation sufficient for binding to take place, the reaction is exposed to conditions and manipulations that remove excess or non-specifically bound test compound. Typically, it involves washing with an appropriate buffer. Finally, the presence of an HSPs-test compound or a the α 2M receptor-test compound complex is detected.

In a competition binding assay, test compounds are assayed for their ability to disrupt or enhance the binding of the HSP to the α2M receptor. Labeled HSP may be mixed with the α2M receptor or fragment or derivative thereof, and placed under conditions in which the interaction between them would normally occur, with and without the addition of the test compound. The amount of labeled HSP that binds the a2M receptor may be compared to the 10 amount bound in the presence or absence of test compound.

In a preferred embodiment, to facilitate complex formation and detection, the binding assay is carried out with one or more components immobililized on a solid surface. In various embodiments, the solid support could be, but is not restricted to, polycarbonate, polystyrene, polypropylene, polyethlene, glass, nitrocellulose, dextran, nylon, polyacrylamide 15 and agarose. The support configuration can include beads, membranes, microparticles, the interior surface of a reaction vessel such as a microtiter plate, test tube or other reaction vessel. The immobilization of the α2M receptor, or other component, can be achieved through covalent or non-covalent attachments. In one embodiment, the attachment may be indirect, i.e. through an attached antibody. In another embodiment, the α2M receptor and 20 negative controls are tagged with an epitope, such as glutathione S-transferase (GST) so that the attachment to the solid surface can be mediated by a commercially available antibody such as anti-GST (Santa Cruz Biotechnology).

For example, such an affinity binding assay may be performed using a the α2M receptor which is immobilized to a solid support. Typically, the non-mobilized component 25 of the binding reaction, in this case either HSP or the test compound, is labeled to enable detection. A variety of labeling methods are available and may be used, such as luminescent, chromophore, fluorescent, or radioactive isotope or group containing same, and nonisotopic labels, such as enzymes or dyes. In a preferred embodiment, the test compound is labeled with a fluorophore such as fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC, available from Sigma 30 Chemicals, St. Louis).

The labeled test compounds, or HSP plus test compounds, are then allowed to contact with the solid support, under conditions that allow specific binding to occur. After the binding reaction has taken place, unbound and non-specifically bound test compounds are separated by means of washing the surface. Attachment of the binding partner to the solid 35 phase can be accomplished in various ways known to those skilled in the art, including but not limited to chemical cross-linking, non-specific adhesion to a plastic surface, interaction

with an antibody attached to the solid phase, interaction between a ligand attached to the binding partner (such as biotin) and a ligand-binding protein (such as avidin or streptavidin) attached to the solid phase, and so on.

Finally, the label remaining on the solid surface may be detected by any detection method known in the art. For example, if the test compound is labeled with a fluorophore, a fluorimeter may be used to detect complexes.

Preferably, the α 2M receptor is added to binding assays in the form of intact cells that express the α2M receptor, or isolated membranes containing the α2M receptor. Thus, direct binding to the α 2M receptor or the ability of a test compound to modulate an HSP- α 2M 10 receptor complex may be assayed in intact cells in culture or in animal models in the presence and absence of the test compound. A labeled HSP may be mixed with cells that express the α2M receptor, or to crude extracts obtained from such cells, and the test compound may be added. Isolated membranes may be used to identify compounds that interact with the α 2M receptor. For example, in a typical experiment using isolated 15 membranes, cells may be genetically engineered to express the α2M receptor. Membranes can be harvested by standard techniques and used in an in vitro binding assay. Labeled ligand (e.g., 125I-labeled HSP) is bound to the membranes and assayed for specific activity; specific binding is determined by comparison with binding assays performed in the presence of excess unlabeled (cold) ligand. Alternatively, soluble α2M receptor may be recombinantly 20 expressed and utilized in non-cell based assays to identify compounds that bind to the α2M receptor. The recombinantly expressed α2M receptor polypeptides or fusion proteins containing the extracellular domain (ECD) of the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, or one or more subdomains thereof, can be used in the non-cell based screening assays. Alternatively, peptides corresponding to one or more of the CDs of the α2M receptor, or fusion proteins containing 25 one or more of the CDs of the α2M receptor can be used in non-cell based assay systems to identify compounds that bind to the cytoplasmic portion of the α 2M receptor; such compounds may be useful to modulate the signal transduction pathway of the $\alpha 2M$ receptor. In non-cell based assays the recombinantly expressed the α2M receptor is attached to a solid substrate such as a test tube, microtiter well or a column, by means well known to those in 30 the art (see Ausubel et al., supra). The test compounds are then assayed for their ability to bind to the α 2M receptor.

Alternatively, the binding reaction may be carried out in solution. In this assay, the labeled component is allowed to interact with its binding partner(s) in solution. If the size differences between the labeled component and its binding partner(s) permit such a separation, the separation can be achieved by passing the products of the binding reaction through an ultrafilter whose pores allow passage of unbound labeled component but not of its

binding partner(s) or of labeled component bound to its partner(s). Separation can also be achieved using any reagent capable of capturing a binding partner of the labeled component from solution, such as an antibody against the binding partner, a ligand-binding protein which can interact with a ligand previously attached to the binding partner, and so on.

In a one embodiment, for example, a phage library can be screened by passing phage from a continuous phage display library through a column containing purified $\alpha 2M$ receptor, or derivative, analog, fragment, or domain, thereof, linked to a solid phase, such as plastic beads. By altering the stringency of the washing buffer, it is possible to enrich for phage that express peptides with high affinity for the $\alpha 2M$ receptor. Phage isolated from the column 10 can be cloned and the affinities of the short peptides can be measured directly. Sequences for more than one oligonucleotide can be combined to test for even higher affinity binding to the α2M receptor. Knowing which amino acid sequences confer the strongest binding to the α2M receptor, computer models can be used to identify the molecular contacts between the $\alpha 2M$ receptor and the test compound. This will allow the design of non-protein compounds 15 which mimic those contacts. Such a compound may have the same activity of the peptide and can be used therapeutically, having the advantage of being efficient and less costly to produce.

In another specific embodiment of this aspect of the invention, the solid support is membranes containing the a2M receptor attached to a microtiter dish. Test compounds, for 20 example, cells that express library members are cultivated under conditions that allow expression of the library members in the microtiter dish. Library members that bind to the protein (or nucleic acid or derivative) are harvested. Such methods, are described by way of example in Parmley and Smith, 1988, Gene 73:305-318; Fowlkes et al., 1992, BioTechniques 13:422-427; PCT Publication No. WO 94/18318; and in references cited 25 hereinabove.

In another embodiment of the present invention, interactions between the $\alpha 2M$ receptor or HSP and a test compound may be assayed in vitro. Known or unknown molecules are assayed for specific binding to the a2M receptor nucleic acids, proteins, or derivatives under conditions conducive to binding, and then molecules that specifically bind 30 to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor are identified. The two components can be measured in a variety of ways. One approach is to label one of the components with an easily detectable label, place it together with a test component(s) under conditions that allow binding to occur, perform a separation step which separates bound labeled component from unbound labeled component, and then measure the amount of bound component. In one embodiment, the $\alpha 2M$ receptor 35 can be labeled and added to a test agent, using conditions that allow binding to occur.

Binding of the test agent can be determined using polyacrylamide gel analysis to compare complexes formed in the presence and absence of the test agent.

In yet another embodiment, binding of HSP to the α2M receptor may be assayed in intact cells in animal models. A labeled HSP may be administered directly to an animal, with and without a test compound. Uptake of the HSP may be measured in the presence and the absence of test compound. For these assays, host cells to which the test compound is added may be genetically engineered to express the α2M receptor and/or HSP, which may be transient, induced or constitutive, or stable. For the purposes of the screening methods of the present invention, a wide variety of host cells may be used including, but not limited to, tissue culture cells, mammalian cells, yeast cells, and bacteria. Mammalian cells such as macrophages or other cells that express the α2M receptor, i.e., cells of the monocytic lineage, liver parenchymal cells, fibroblasts, keratinocytes, neuronal cells, and placental syncytiotrophoblasts, may be a preferred cell type in which to carry out the assays of the present invention. Bacteria and yeast are relatively easy to cultivate but process proteins differently than mammalian cells.

5.2.2 α2M RECEPTOR ACTIVITY ASSAYS

After identification of a test compound that modulates the interaction of HSP with the α2M receptor, the test compound can be further characterized to measure its effect on α2M receptor activity and the HSP-α2M receptor endocytic signaling pathway. For example, the test compound may be characterized by testing its effect on HSP/α2M cellular activity *in vivo*. Such assays include downstream signaling assays, antigen presentation assays, assays for antigen-specific activation of cytotoxic T cells, and the like.

In various embodiments, a candidate compound identified in a primary assay may be tested for its effect on innate α2M receptor signaling activity. For example, downstream signaling effects of α2M receptor activation which can be assayed include, but are not limited to: enhanced locomotion and chemotaxis of macrophages (Forrester *et al.*, 1983, Immunology 50: 251-259), down regulation of proteinase synthesis, and elevation of intracellular calcium, inositol phosphates and cyclic AMP (Misra *et al.*, 1993, Biochem. J., 290:885-891). Other innate immune responses that can be tested are release of cytokines (*i.e.*, IL-12, IL1β, GMCSF, and TNFα). Thus, as secondary assays, any identified candidate compound can be tested for changes in such activities in the presence and absence.

For example, in one embodiment, a chemotaxis assay can be used to further characterize a candidate identified by a primary screening assay. It is known that α2M modified by protease interaction can induce directional migration of cells towards their ligand. A number of techniques can be used to test chemotactic migration *in vitro* (see, *e.g.*,

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Leonard et al., 1995, "Measurement of α and β Chemokines", in Current Protocols in Immunology, 6.12.1-6.12.28, Ed. Coligan et al., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1995). For example, in one embodiment, a candidate compound can be tested for its ability to modulate the ability of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor to induce migration of cells that express the receptor using a chemokine gradient in a multiwell Boyden chemotaxis chamber. In a specific example of this method, a serial dilution of an HSP/alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor antagonist or agonist test compound identified in the primary screen is placed in the bottom wells of the Boyden chemotaxis chamber. A constant amount of HSP is also added to the dilution series. As a control, at least one aliquot contains only HSP. The contribution 10 of the antagonist or agonist compound to the chemotactic activity of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor is measured by comparing number of migrating cells on the lower surface of the membrane filter of the aliquots containing only HSP, with the number of cells in aliquots containing test compound and HSP. If addition of the test compound to the HSP solution results in a decrease in the number of cells detected the membrane relative to the number of 15 cells detected using a solution containing only HSP, then an antagonist of HSP induction of chemotactic activity of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells is identified.

Elevation in intracellular ionized calcium concentration ([Ca²⁺]) is also an indicator of α2M receptor activation (Misra et al., 1993, supra). Thus, in another embodiment, calcium flux assays can be used as secondary screens to further characterize modulators of 20 HSP/α2M receptor interactions. Intracellular calcium ion concentration can be measured in cells that express the α 2M receptor in the presence of the HSP, in the presence and the absence of a test compound. For example, calcium mobilization can be detected and measured by flow cytometry, by labeling with fluorescent dyes that are trapped intracellularly A fluorescent dye such as Indo-1 exhibits a change in emission spectrum upon binding 25 calcium, the ratio of fluorescence produced by the calcium-bound dye to that produce by the unbound dye may be used to estimate the intracellular calcium concentration. In a specific embodiment, cells are incubated in a cuvette in media containing Indo-1 at 37°C and are excited, and fluorescence is measured using a fluorimeter (Photon Technology Corporation, International). HSP is added at a specific time point, in the presence and the absence of a 30 test compound, EGTA is added to the cuvette to release and chelate total calcium, and the response is measured. Binding of HSP ligand results in increased intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration in cells that express alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor. An agonist results in a relative increased intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration, whereas an antagonist results in a relative decreased intracellular Ca2+ concentration

In other embodiments, antigen-specific response assays may be used to detect the effect of a candidate compound on presentation of antigenic molecule by HSP. For example,

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an antigen presentation assay may be performed to determine the effect of a compound in vivo on the uptake of HSP-antigenic molecules by cells expressing the α2M receptor. Such re-presentation assays are known in the art, and have been described previously (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, Science 269:1585-1588). For example, in one embodiment, antigen presenting cells, such as a macrophage cell line (e.g., RAW264.7), are mixed with antigenspecific T cells in media, using approximately 10,000 cells of each type at approximately a 1:1 ratio. Complexes of HSP (10 μ g/ml) and a peptide antigen, as well as test compound, is added to the cells and the culture is incubated for approximately 20 hours. Stimulation of T cells may then be measured in the presence and absence of test compound.

In another embodiment, antigen-specific T cell stimulation may be assayed. In one embodiment an IFN- γ release assay may be used. After washing, cells are fixed, permeabilized, and reacted with dye-labeled antibodies reactive with human IFN-y (PE- anti-IFN-γ). Samples are analyzed by flow cytometry using standard techniques. Alternatively, a filter immunoassay, ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay), or enzyme-linked 15 immunospot assay (ELISPOT) assay, may be used to detect specific cytokines produced by an activated T cell. In one embodiment, for example, a nitrocellulose-backed microtiter plate is coated with a purified cytokine-specific primary antibody, i.e., anti-IFN- γ , and the plate is blocked to avoid background due to nonspecific binding of other proteins. A sample of APC cells stimulated with antigen is diluted onto the wells of the microtiter plate. A labeled, e.g., 20 biotin-labeled, secondary anti-cytokine antibody is added. The antibody cytokine complex can then be detected, i.e., by enzyme-conjugated streptavidin - cytokine-secreting cells will appear as "spots" by visual, microscopic, or electronic detection methods. In another embodiment, "tetramer staining" assay (Altman et al., 1996, Science 274: 94-96) may be used to identify antigen-specific T-cells. For example, an MHC molecule containing a 25 specific peptide antigen, such as a tumor-specific antigen, is multimerized to make soluble peptide tetramers and labeled, for example, by complexing to streptavidin. The MHCpeptide antigen complex is then mixed with a population of stimulated T cells. Biotin is then used to stain T cells which recognize and bind to the MHC-antigen complex.

COMPOUNDS THAT CAN BE SCREENED IN ACCORDANCE WITH 5.2.3 THE INVENTION

The screening assays described herein may be used to identify small molecules, peptides or proteins, or derivatives, analogs and fragments thereof, that modulate the interaction of the HSP with the $\alpha 2M$ receptor. The compounds which may be screened in accordance with the invention include, but are not limited to small molecules, peptides, antibodies and fragments thereof, and other organic compounds (e.g., peptidomimetics) that bind to the ECD of the α 2M receptor and either inhibit the activity triggered by the natural ligand (*i.e.*, antagonists) or mimic the activity triggered by the natural ligand (*i.e.*, agonists), as well as small molecules, peptides, antibodies or fragments thereof, and other organic compounds. In one embodiment, such compounds include sequences of the α 2M receptor, such as the ECD of the α 2M receptor (or a portion thereof), which can bind to and "neutralize" natural ligands, such as HSPs, α 2M, LDL, *etc.* In another embodiment, such compounds include ligand sequences, such as HSP sequences and/or α 2M sequences, which can bind to the active site of the α 2M receptor, and block its activity.

Compounds that may be used for screening include, but are not limited to, peptides such as, for example, soluble peptides, including but not limited to members of random peptide libraries; (see, e.g., Lam et al., 1991, Nature 354:82-84; Houghten et al., 1991, Nature 354:84-86), and combinatorial chemistry-derived molecular library made of D- and/or L- configuration amino acids, phosphopeptides (including, but not limited to, members of random or partially degenerate, directed phosphopeptide libraries; see, e.g., Songyang et al., 1993, Cell 72:767-778), antibodies (including, but not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, anti-idiotypic, chimeric or single chain antibodies, and FAb, F(ab')₂ and FAb expression library fragments, and epitope-binding fragments thereof), and small organic or inorganic molecules.

In one embodiment of the present invention, peptide libraries may be used as a source of test compounds that can be used to screen for modulators of HSP-α2M receptor interactions. Diversity libraries, such as random or combinatorial peptide or nonpeptide libraries can be screened for molecules that specifically bind to the α2M receptor. Many libraries are known in the art that can be used, e.g., chemically synthesized libraries, recombinant (e.g., phage display libraries), and in vitro translation-based libraries.

Examples of chemically synthesized libraries are described in Fodor *et al.*, 1991, Science 251:767-773; Houghten *et al.*, 1991, Nature 354:84-86; Lam *et al.*, 1991, Nature 354:82-84; Medynski, 1994, Bio/Technology 12:709-710; Gallop *et al.*, 1994, J. Medicinal Chemistry 37(9):1233-1251; Ohlmeyer *et al.*, 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:10922-10926; Erb *et al.*, 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:11422-11426; Houghten *et al.*, 1992, Biotechniques 13:412; Jayawickreme *et al.*, 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:1614-1618; Salmon *et al.*, 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:11708-11712; PCT Publication No. WO 93/20242; and Brenner and Lerner, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:5381-5383.

Examples of phage display libraries are described in Scott & Smith, 1990, Science 249:386-390; Devlin et al., 1990, Science, 249:404-406; Christian et al., 1992, J.

Mol. Biol. 227:711-718; Lenstra, 1992, J. Immunol. Meth. 152:149-157; Kay et al., 1993, Gene 128:59-65; and PCT Publication No. WO 94/18318 dated August 18, 1994.

By way of examples of nonpeptide libraries, a benzodiazepine library (*see e.g.*, Bunin *et al.*, 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:4708-4712) can be adapted for use. Peptoid libraries (Simon *et al.*, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:9367-9371) can also be used. Another example of a library that can be used, in which the amide functionalities in peptides have been permethylated to generate a chemically transformed combinatorial library, is described by Ostresh *et al.* (1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:11138-11142).

Screening the libraries can be accomplished by any of a variety of commonly known methods. See, *e.g.*, the following references, which disclose screening of peptide libraries: Parmley & Smith, 1989, Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. 251:215-218; Scott & Smith, 1990, Science 249:386-390; Fowlkes *et al.*, 1992; BioTechniques 13:422-427; Oldenburg *et al.*, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:5393-5397; Yu *et al.*, 1994, Cell 76:933-945; Staudt *et al.*, 1988, Science 241:577-580; Bock *et al.*, 1992, Nature 355:564-566; Tuerk *et al.*, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:6988-6992; Ellington *et al.*, 1992, Nature 355:850-852; U.S. Patent No. 5,096,815, U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409, and U.S. Patent No. 5,198,346, all to Ladner *et al.*; Rebar & Pabo, 1993, Science 263:671-673; and PCT Publication No. WO 94/18318.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the screening may be performed by adding the labeled HSP to *in vitro* translation systems such as a rabbit reticulocyte lysate (RRL) system and then proceeding with *in vitro* priming reaction. *In vitro* translation-based libraries include but are not limited to those described in PCT Publication No. WO 91/05058 dated April 18, 1991; and Mattheakis *et al.*, 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:9022-9026.

Compounds that can be tested and identified methods described herein can include,

but are not limited to, compounds obtained from any commercial source, including Aldrich

(Milwaukee, WI 53233), Sigma Chemical (St. Louis, MO), Fluka Chemie AG (Buchs,

Switzerland) Fluka Chemical Corp. (Ronkonkoma, NY;), Eastman Chemical Company, Fine

Chemicals (Kingsport, TN), Boehringer Mannheim GmbH (Mannheim, Germany), Takasago

(Rockleigh, NJ), SST Corporation (Clifton, NJ), Ferro (Zachary, LA 70791), Riedel-deHaen

Aktiengesellschaft (Seelze, Germany), PPG Industries Inc., Fine Chemicals (Pittsburgh, PA

15272). Further any kind of natural products may be screened using the methods of the

invention, including microbial, fungal, plant or animal extracts.

Furthermore, diversity libraries of test compounds, including small molecule test compounds, may be utilized. For example, libraries may be commercially obtained from Specs and BioSpecs B.V. (Rijswijk, The Netherlands), Chembridge Corporation (San Diego, CA), Contract Service Company (Dolgoprudny, Moscow Region, Russia), Comgenex USA

Inc. (Princeton, NJ), Maybridge Chemicals Ltd. (Cornwall PL34 OHW, United Kingdom), and Asinex (Moscow, Russia).

Still further, combinatorial library methods known in the art, can be utilize, including, but not limited to: biological libraries; spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the "one-bead one-compound" library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds (Lam,1997, Anticancer Drug Des.12:145). Combinatorial libraries of test compounds, including small molecule test compounds, can be utilized, and may, for example, be generated as disclosed in Eichler & Houghten, 1995, Mol. Med. Today 1:174-180; Dolle, 1997, Mol. Divers. 2:223-236; and Lam, 1997, Anticancer Drug Des. 12:145-167.

Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example in: DeWitt et al., 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:6909; Erb et al., 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:11422; Zuckermann et al., 1994, J. Med. Chem. 37:2678; Cho et al., 1993, Science 261:1303; Carrell et al., 1994, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 33:2059; Carell et al., 1994, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 33:2061; and Gallop et al., 1994, J. Med. Chem. 37:1233.

Libraries of compounds may be presented in solution (*e.g.*, Houghten, 1992, BioTechniques 13:412-421), or on beads (Lam, 1991, Nature 354:82-84), chips (Fodor, 1993, Nature 364:555-556), bacteria (U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409), spores (Patent Nos. 5,571,698; 5,403,484; and 5,223,409), plasmids (Cull *et al.*, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:1865-1869) or phage (Scott and Smith, 1990, Science 249:386-390; Devlin, 1990, Science 249:404-406; Cwirls *et al.* 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:6378, 6382; and

25 Science 249:404-406; Cwirla *et al.*, 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:6378-6382; and Felici, 1991, J. Mol. Biol. 222:301-310).

Screening the libraries can be accomplished by any of a variety of commonly known methods. See, *e.g.*, the following references, which disclose screening of peptide libraries: Parmley & Smith, 1989, Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. 251:215-218; Scott & Smith, 1990,

- Science 249:386-390; Fowlkes et al., 1992; BioTechniques 13:422-427; Oldenburg et al., 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:5393-5397; Yu et al., 1994, Cell 76:933-945; Staudt et al., 1988, Science 241:577-580; Bock et al., 1992, Nature 355:564-566; Tuerk et al., 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:6988-6992; Ellington et al., 1992, Nature 355:850-852; U.S. Patent No. 5,096,815, U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409, and U.S. Patent No. 5,198,346, all to
- 35 Ladner et al.; Rebar & Pabo, 1993, Science 263:671-673; and PCT Publication No. WO 94/18318.

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5.3 IDENTIFICATION OF FRAGMENTS OF THE α2M RECEPTOR AND/OR HSPS USEFUL FOR IMMUNOTHERAPY

The invention also encompasses methods for identifying HSP-binding $\alpha 2M$ receptor fragments ("HSP-binding domains"), and analogs, muteins, or derivatives thereof, which are capable of binding to, and uptake of, HSP-antigenic peptide complexes. Such HSP-binding domains can then be tested for activity *in vivo* and *in vitro* using the $\alpha 2M$ receptor/ligand binding assays, described in Section 5.2.1, above. In one embodiment, such a method for identifying an $\alpha 2M$ receptor fragment capable of binding a heat shock protein comprises the steps of: (a) contacting a heat shock protein with one or more alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor fragments; and (b) identifying an $\alpha 2M$ receptor polypeptide fragment which specifically binds to the heat shock protein.

HSP-binding domains of the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor capable of binding HSP-antigenic peptide complexes, and can be further tested for activity using either in vivo binding assays, re-presentation assays, or CTL assays, such as those described in Section 5.2.2, above. For example, one such method for identifying an α2M receptor fragment capable of inducing an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process comprises the steps of: (a) contacting a heat shock protein with cell expressing $\alpha 2M$ receptor fragment; and (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the cell, such that if the level of the HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process or activity measured in (b) is greater than the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of the α2M receptor fragment, then an α 2M receptor fragment capable of inducing an HSP- α 2M receptor-mediated process is identified. Depending on their behavior in such assays, such molecules can be used to either enhance or, alternatively, block the function of the receptor when administered or expressed in vivo. For example, these assays can be used to identify α2M receptor HSP-binding domains which can bind HSP-antigen complexes and negatively interfere with their uptake by antigen presenting cells. These antagonists could be used to downregulate immune responses which are caused by cellular release of HSPs. Alternatively, certain α2M receptor HSP-binding domains may be used to enhance HSPantigen complex uptake and signaling. Such agonists could be administered or expressed in subjects to elicit an immune response against an antigen of interest.

In another embodiment, the invention encompasses methods for identifying HSP fragments which are capable of binding and being taken up by the $\alpha 2M$ receptor (" $\alpha 2M$ receptor-binding domains"), and analogs, muteins, or derivatives thereof. As described for assays for $\alpha 2M$ receptor-related polypeptides described above, such $\alpha 2M$ receptor-binding domains can then be tested for activity *in vivo* and *in vitro* using the binding assays described

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in Section 5.2.1, above. For example, one such method for identifying a heat shock protein fragment capable of binding an α2M receptor comprises: (a) contacting an α2M receptor with one or more heat shock protein fragments; and (b) identifying a heat shock protein fragment which specifically binds to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor.

HSP fragments of interest may be further tested in cells, using *in vivo* binding assays, re-presentation assays, or CTL assays, such as those described in Section 5.2.2, above. For example, in one embodiment, such a method for identifying a heat shock protein fragment capable of inducing an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process comprises: a) contacting an α2M receptor fragment with a cell expressing a heat shock protein; and b) measuring the 10 level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the cell, such that if the level of the HSPα2M receptor-mediated process or activity measured in (b) is greater than the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of said heat shock protein fragment. Alternatively, a2M receptor-binding domains which decrease uptake of HSPs could be used to block HSP uptake by the α2M receptor. In one embodiment, such HSP fragments 15 comprising α2M receptor-binding domain sequences could be used to construct recombinant fusion proteins, comprised of a heat shock protein α2M receptor-binding domain and an antigenic peptide sequence. Such recombinant fusion proteins may be used to elicit an immune response and to treat or prevent immune diseases and disorders (Suzue et al., 1997, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94: 13146-51).

The α2M receptor fragments, analogs, muteins, and derivatives and/or HSP fragments, analogs, muteins, and derivatives of the invention may be produced by recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic methods, or by enzymatic or chemical cleavage of native α2M receptor and/or HSPs.

Any eukaryotic cell may serve as the nucleic acid source for obtaining the coding 25 region of an α2M receptor or HSP gene. Nucleic acid sequences encoding HSPs and or the α2M receptor can be isolated from vertebrate, mammalian, as well as primate sources, including humans. Amino acid sequences and nucleotide sequences of naturally occurring HSPs and α2M receptor are generally available in sequence databases, such as Genbank.

The DNA may be obtained by standard procedures known in the art by DNA 30 amplification or molecular cloning directly from a tissue, cell culture, or cloned DNA (e.g., a DNA "library"). Clones derived from genomic DNA may contain regulatory and intron DNA regions in addition to coding regions; clones derived from cDNA will contain only exon sequences. In a preferred embodiment, DNA can be amplified from genomic or cDNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification using primers designed from the known 35 sequence of an HSP or α2M receptor. The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is commonly used for obtaining genes or gene fragments of interest. For example, a nucleotide sequence

encoding a fragment of any desired length can be generated using PCR primers that flank the nucleotide sequence encoding the peptide-binding domain. Alternatively, an HSP or $\alpha 2M$ receptor gene sequence can be cleaved at appropriate sites with restriction endonuclease(s) if such sites are available, releasing a fragment of DNA encoding the peptide-binding domain.

If convenient restriction sites are not available, they may be created in the appropriate positions by site-directed mutagenesis and/or DNA amplification methods known in the art (see, for example, Shankarappa *et al.*, 1992, PCR Method Appl. 1:277-278). The DNA fragment that encodes a fragment of the HSP or α2M receptor gene is then isolated, and ligated into an appropriate expression vector, care being taken to ensure that the proper translation reading frame is maintained. Alternatives to isolating the genomic DNA include, but are not limited to, chemically synthesizing the gene sequence itself from a known sequence or making cDNA to the mRNA which encodes the HSP and/or α2M receptor.

Any technique for mutagenesis known in the art can be used to modify individual nucleotides in a DNA sequence, for purpose of making amino acid substitution(s) in the expressed peptide sequence, or for creating/deleting restriction sites to facilitate further manipulations. Such techniques include but are not limited to, chemical mutagenesis, *in vitro* site-directed mutagenesis (Hutchinson, C., *et al.*, 1978, J. Biol. Chem 253:6551), oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis (Smith, 1985, Ann. Rev. Genet. 19:423-463; Hill *et al.*, 1987, Methods Enzymol. 155:558-568), PCR-based overlap extension (Ho *et al.*, 1989, Gene 77:51-59), PCR-based megaprimer mutagenesis (Sarkar *et al.*, 1990, Biotechniques, 8:404-407), etc. Modifications can be confirmed by double stranded dideoxy DNA sequencing.

An alternative to producing HSP and/or α2M receptor fragments by recombinant techniques is peptide synthesis. For example, a peptide corresponding to a portion of an HSP and/or α2M receptor comprising the substrate-binding domain, or which binds peptides *in* vitro, can be synthesized by use of a peptide synthesizer. Conventional peptide synthesis may be used or other synthetic protocols well known in the art.

In addition, analogs and derivatives of HSP and/or α2M receptor can be chemically synthesized. Furthermore, if desired, nonclassical amino acids or chemical amino acid analogs can be introduced as a substitution or addition into the HSP and/or α2M receptor sequence. Non-classical amino acids include but are not limited to the D-isomers of the common amino acids, α-amino isobutyric acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, Abu, 2-amino butyric acid, γ-Abu, ε-Ahx, 6-amino hexanoic acid, Aib, 2-amino isobutyric acid, 3-amino propionic acid, ornithine, norleucine, norvaline, hydroxyproline, sarcosine, citrulline, cysteic acid, t-butylglycine, t-butylalanine, phenylglycine, cyclohexylalanine, β-alanine, fluoro-amino acids, designer amino acids such as β-methyl amino acids, Cα-methyl amino acids, Nα-methyl amino acids, and amino acid analogs in general.

HSP and/or α2M receptor peptides, or a mutant or derivative thereof, may be synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis using procedures similar to those described by Merrifield, 1963, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 85:2149. During synthesis, N-α-protected amino acids having protected side chains are added stepwise to a growing polypeptide chain linked by its C-terminal and to an insoluble polymeric support i.e., polystyrene beads. The peptides are synthesized by linking an amino group of an N-α-deprotected amino acid to an α-carboxyl group of an N-α-protected amino acid that has been activated by reacting it with a reagent such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. The attachment of a free amino group to the activated carboxyl leads to peptide bond formation. The most commonly used N-α-protecting groups include Boc which is acid labile and Fmoc which is base labile. Details of appropriate chemistries, resins, protecting groups, protected amino acids and reagents are well known in the art and so are not discussed in detail herein (*See*, Atherton, *et al.*, 1989, Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis: A Practical Approach, IRL Press, and Bodanszky, 1993, Peptide Chemistry, A Practical Textbook, 2nd Ed., Springer-Verlag).

Purification of the resulting fragment is accomplished using conventional procedures, such as preparative HPLC using gel permeation, partition and/or ion exchange chromatography. The choice of appropriate matrices and buffers are well known in the art and so are not described in detail herein.

In an alternative embodiment, fragments of an HSP or the α2M receptor may be 20 obtained by chemical or enzymatic cleavage of native or recombinant HSP and/or α2M receptor molecules. Specific chemical cleavage can be performed by cyanogen bromide, NaBH₄, acetylation, formylation, oxidation, reduction, metabolic synthesis in the presence of tunicamycin, etc.. Endoproteases that cleave at specific sites can also be used. Such proteases are known in the art, including, but not limited to, trypsin, α-chymotrypsin, V8 25 protease, papain, and proteinase K (see Ausubel et al., (eds.), in "Current Protocols in Molecular Biology", Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley Interscience, New York, 17.4.6-17.4.8). The HSP and/or α2M receptor amino acid sequence of interest can be examined for the recognition sites of these proteases. An enzyme is chosen which can release a peptide-binding domain or peptide-binding fragment. The HSP and/or α2M 30 receptor molecule is then incubated with the protease, under conditions that allow digestion by the protease and release of the specifically designated peptide-binding fragments. Alternatively, such protease digestions can be carried out blindly, i.e., not knowing which digestion product will contain the peptide-binding domain, using specific or general specificity proteases, such as proteinase K or pronase.

Once a fragment is prepared, the digestion products may be purified as described above, and subsequently tested for the ability to bind peptide or for immunogenicity. Methods for determining the immunogenicity of HSP complexes by cytotoxicity tests are described in Section 5.2.2.

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5.4 **DRUG DESIGN**

Upon identification of a compound that modulates the interaction of the HSP with the α2M receptor, such a compound can be further investigated to test for an ability to alter the immune response. In particular, for example, the compounds identified via the present methods can be further tested in vivo in accepted animal models of HSP-α2M receptor-mediated processes and HSP- α2M receptor related disorders, such as, e.g., immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

Computer modeling and searching technologies permit identification of compounds, or the improvement of already identified compounds, which can modulate the interaction of an HSP with the $\alpha 2M$ receptor. Having identified such a compound or composition, the active sites or regions are identified. Such active sites might typically be ligand binding sites. The active site can be identified using methods known in the art including, for example, from the amino acid sequences of peptides, from the nucleotide sequences of nucleic acids, or from study of complexes of the relevant compound or composition with its natural ligand. In 20 the latter case, chemical or X-ray crystallographic methods can be used to find the active site by finding where on the factor the complexed ligand is found.

Next, the three dimensional geometric structure of the active site is determined. This can be done by known methods, including X-ray crystallography, which can determine a complete molecular structure. On the other hand, solid or liquid phase NMR can be used to determine certain intra-molecular distances. Any other experimental method of structure determination can be used to obtain partial or complete geometric structures. The geometric structures may be measured with a complexed ligand, natural or artificial, which may increase the accuracy of the active site structure determined.

If an incomplete or insufficiently accurate structure is determined, the methods of computer based numerical modeling can be used to complete the structure or improve its accuracy. Any recognized modeling method may be used, including parameterized models specific to particular biopolymers such as proteins or nucleic acids, molecular dynamics models based on computing molecular motions, statistical mechanics models based on thermal ensembles, or combined models. For most types of models, standard molecular force 35 fields, representing the forces between constituent atoms and groups, are necessary, and can

be selected from force fields known in physical chemistry. The incomplete or less accurate experimental structures can serve as constraints on the complete and more accurate structures computed by these modeling methods.

Finally, having determined the structure of the active site, either experimentally, by modeling, or by a combination, candidate modulating compounds can be identified by searching databases containing compounds along with information on their molecular structure. Such a search seeks compounds having structures that match the determined active site structure and that interact with the groups defining the active site. Such a search can be manual, but is preferably computer assisted. These compounds found from this search are potential the α2M receptor-modulating compounds.

Alternatively, these methods can be used to identify improved modulating compounds from an already known modulating compound or ligand. The composition of the known compound can be modified and the structural effects of modification can be determined using the experimental and computer modeling methods described above applied to the new composition. The altered structure is then compared to the active site structure of the compound to determine if an improved fit or interaction results. In this manner systematic variations in composition, such as by varying side groups, can be quickly evaluated to obtain modified modulating compounds or ligands of improved specificity or activity.

Further experimental and computer modeling methods useful to identify modulating compounds based upon identification of the active sites of either the α2M receptor or the HSP, and related ligands and their analogs, will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

Examples of molecular modeling systems are the CHARMm and QUANTA programs (Polygen Corporation, Waltham, MA). CHARMm performs the energy minimization and molecular dynamics functions. QUANTA performs the construction, graphic modelling and analysis of molecular structure. QUANTA allows interactive construction, modification, visualization, and analysis of the behavior of molecules with each other.

A number of articles review computer modeling of drugs interactive with specific proteins, such as Rotivinen *et al.*) 1988, Acta Pharmaceutical Fennica 97:159-166); Ripka (1988 New Scientist 54-57); McKinaly and Rossmann (1989, Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxiciol. 29:111-122); Perry and Davies, OSAR: Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships in Drug Design pp. 189-193 Alan R. Liss, Inc. 1989; Lewis and Dean (1989, Proc. R. Soc. Lond. 236:125-140 and 141-162); and, with respect to a model receptor for nucleic acid components, Askew *et al.* (1989, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 111:1082-1090). Other computer programs that screen and graphically depict chemicals are available from companies such as BioDesign, Inc. (Pasadena, CA.), Allelix, Inc. (Mississauga, Ontario,

Canada), and Hypercube, Inc. (Cambridge, Ontario). Although these are primarily designed for application to drugs specific to particular proteins, they can be adapted to design of drugs specific to regions of DNA or RNA, once that region is identified.

5.5 DIAGNOSTIC USES

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The α2M receptor is a cell surface protein present on many tissues and cell types (Herz *et al.*, 1988, EMBO J. 7:4119-27; Moestrup *et al.*, 1992, Cell Tissue Res. 269: 375-82), that appears to be involved in the specific uptake and re-presentation of HSPs and HSP-peptide complexes. The α2M receptor was initially identified as a heat shock protein receptor due to its interaction with gp96, which is exclusively intracellular and is released as a result of necrotic but not apoptotic cell death. Thus, gp96 uptake by the α2M receptor may act as a sensor of necrotic cell death. As such, HSP-α2M receptor complexes may be used to detect and diagnose proliferative disorders, such as cancer, autoimmune disorders and infectious disease. Therefore, α2M receptor proteins, analogues, derivatives, and subsequences thereof, α2M receptor nucleic acids (and sequences complementary thereto), and anti-α2M receptor antibodies, have uses in detecting and diagnosing such disorders.

The $\alpha 2M$ receptor and $\alpha 2M$ receptor nucleic acids can be used in assays to detect, prognose, or diagnose immune system disorders that may result in tumorigenesis, carcinomas, adenomas etc, and viral disease.

The molecules of the present invention can be used in assays, such as immunoassays, to detect, prognose, diagnose, or monitor various conditions, diseases, and disorders affecting α2M receptor expression, or monitor the treatment thereof. In particular, such an immunoassay is carried out by a method comprising contacting a sample derived from a patient with an HSP-α2M receptor specific antibody under conditions such that

25 immunospecific binding can occur, and detecting or measuring the amount of any immunospecific binding by the antibody. In a specific aspect, such binding of antibody, in tissue sections, can be used to detect aberrant α2M receptor localization or aberrant (e.g., low or absent) levels of α2M receptor. In a specific embodiment, antibody to the α2M receptor can be used to assay a patient tissue or serum sample for the presence of the α2M receptor where an aberrant level of α2M receptor is an indication of a diseased condition. By "aberrant levels," is meant increased or decreased levels relative to that present, or a standard level representing that present, in an analogous sample from a portion of the body or from a subject not having the disorder.

The immunoassays which can be used include but are not limited to competitive and non-competitive assay systems using techniques such as western blots, immunohisto-

chemistry radioimmunoassays, ELISA, "sandwich" immunoassays, immunoprecipitation assays, precipitin reactions, gel diffusion precipitin reactions, immunodiffusion assays, agglutination assays, complement-fixation assays, immunoradiometric assays, fluorescent immunoassays, protein A immunoassays, to name but a few.

α2M receptor genes and related nucleic acid sequences and subsequences, including complementary sequences, can also be used in hybridization assays. a2M receptor nucleic acid sequences, or subsequences thereof, comprising about at least 8 nucleotides, can be used as hybridization probes. Hybridization assays can be used to detect, prognose, diagnose, or monitor conditions, disorders, or disease states associated with aberrant changes in $\alpha 2M$ 10 receptor expression and/or activity as described supra. In particular, such a hybridization assay is carried out by a method comprising contacting a sample containing nucleic acid with a nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to α2M receptor DNA or RNA, under conditions such that hybridization can occur, and detecting or measuring any resulting hybridization.

In specific embodiments, diseases and disorders involving decreased immune 15 responsiveness during an infection or malignant disorder can be diagnosed, or their suspected presence can be screened for, or a predisposition to develop such disorders can be detected, by detecting decreased levels of $\alpha 2M$ receptor protein, $\alpha 2M$ receptor RNA, or the $\alpha 2M$ receptor functional activity (e.g., binding to HSP, antibody-binding activity etc.), or by detecting mutations in a2M receptor RNA, DNA or a2M receptor protein (e.g., 20 translocations in the α 2M receptor nucleic acids, truncations in the α 2M receptor gene or protein, changes in nucleotide or amino acid sequence relative to wild-type α2M receptor) that cause decreased expression or activity of $\alpha 2M$ receptor. Such diseases and disorders include but are not limited to those described in Sections 5.7, 5.8, and 5.9. By way of example, levels of the $\alpha 2M$ receptor protein can be detected by immunoassay, levels of $\alpha 2M$ 25 receptor RNA can be detected by hybridization assays (e.g., Northern blots, in situhybridization), a2M receptor activity can be assayed by measuring binding activities in vivo or in vitro. Translocations, deletions, and point mutations in $\alpha 2M$ receptor nucleic acids can be detected by Southern blotting, FISH, RFLP analysis, SSCP, PCR using primers, preferably primers that generate a fragment spanning at least most of the α2M receptor gene, sequencing 30 of α2M receptor genomic DNA or cDNA obtained from the patient, etc.

In a preferred embodiment, levels of $\alpha 2M$ receptor mRNA or protein in a patient sample are detected or measured relative to the levels present in an analogous sample from a subject not having the malignancy or hyperproliferative disorder. Decreased levels indicate that the subject may develop, or have a predisposition to developing, viral infection, 35 malignancy, or hyperproliferative disorder.

In another specific embodiment, diseases and disorders involving a deficient immune responsiveness resulting in cell proliferation or in which cell proliferation is desirable for treatment, are diagnosed, or their suspected presence can be screened for, or a predisposition to develop such disorders can be detected, by detecting increased levels of the α2M receptor protein, α2M receptor RNA, or the α2M receptor functional activity (*e.g.*, HSP binding or α2M receptor antibody, *etc.*), or by detecting mutations in α2M receptor RNA, DNA or protein (*e.g.*, translocations in α2M receptor nucleic acids, truncations in the gene or protein, changes in nucleotide or amino acid sequence relative to wild-type α2M receptor) that cause increased expression or activity of the α2M receptor. Such diseases and disorders include, but are not limited to, those described in Sections 5.7, 5.8, and 5.9. By way of example, levels of the α2M receptor protein, levels of α2M receptor RNA, α2M receptor binding activity, and the presence of translocations or point mutations can be determined as described above.

In a specific embodiment, levels of α 2M receptor mRNA or protein in a patient sample are detected or measured, relative to the levels present in an analogous sample from a subject not having the disorder, in which increased levels indicate that the subject has, or has a predisposition to, an autoimmune disorder.

Kits for diagnostic use are also provided, that comprise in one or more containers an anti-α2M receptor antibody, and, optionally, a labeled binding partner to the antibody.

20 Alternatively, the anti-α2M receptor antibody can be labeled (with a detectable marker, e.g., a chemiluminescent, enzymatic, fluorescent, or radioactive moiety). A kit is also provided that comprises in one or more containers a nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to α2M receptor RNA. In a specific embodiment, a kit can comprise in one or more containers a pair of primers (e.g., each in the size range of 6-30 nucleotides) that are capable of priming amplification [e.g., by polymerase chain reaction (see e.g., Innis et al., 1990, PCR Protocols, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA), ligase chain reaction (see EP 320,308) use of Qβ replicase, cyclic probe reaction, or other methods known in the art] under appropriate reaction conditions of at least a portion of an α2M receptor nucleic acid. A kit can optionally further comprise in a container a predetermined amount of a purified α2M receptor protein or nucleic acid, e.g., for use as a standard or control.

5.6 THERAPEUTIC USES

The invention further encompasses methods for modulating the immune response.

The α2M receptor recognizes and transports HSP-antigenic peptide complexes for the
purpose of presenting such antigenic molecules to cells of the immune system and eliciting

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an immune response. Thus, the compositions and methods of the invention may be used for therapeutic treatment of HSP- α 2M receptor-related disorders and conditions, such as autoimmune diseases, cancer and infectious diseases. In particular, as described in detail hereinbelow, recombinant cells comprising HSP- α 2M receptor complexes, antibodies and other compounds that modulate the interaction between HSPs and the α 2M receptor, as well as other compounds that modulate HSP- α 2M receptor-mediated processes may be used to elicit, or block, an immune response to treat such HSP- α 2M receptor-related disorders and conditions.

5.6.1 THERAPEUTIC USE OF IDENTIFIED AGONISTS AND ANTAGONISTS

Compounds, such as those identified by screening methods provided herein, that modulate the interaction between HSPs and the α2M receptor can be useful as therapeutics. Such compounds, include, but are not limited to, agonists, antagonists, such as antibodies, antisense RNAs and ribozymes Compounds which interfere with HSP-α2M receptor interaction can be used to block an immune response, and can be used to treat autoimmune responses and conditions. Other antibodies, agonists, antagonists, antisense RNAs and ribozymes may upregulate HSP-α2M receptor interaction, activity, or expression, and would enhance the uptake of HSP-antigen complexes, and therefore be useful in stimulating the host's immune system prior to, or concurrent with, the administration of a vaccine.

Described below are methods and compositions for the use of such compounds in the treatment of HSP-α2M receptor-related disorders, such as immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

In one embodiment an antagonist of HSP- α 2M receptor interaction is used to block the immune response. Such antagonists include compounds that interfere with binding of an HSP to the receptor by competing for binding to the α 2M receptor, the HSP, or the HSP- α 2M receptor complex.

In one embodiment, the antagonist is an antibody specific for the $\alpha 2M$ receptor, or a fragment thereof which contains the HSP ligand binding site. In another embodiment the antagonist is an antibody specific for an HSP, which interferes with binding of the HSP to the receptor.

In another embodiment, the antagonist is an peptide which comprises at least contiguous 10 amino acids of an HSP sequence. Such a peptide can bind to the ligand binding site of the $\alpha 2M$ receptor a block the interaction of an HSP or HSP complex. In another embodiment, the antagonist is a peptide which comprises at least contiguous 10 amino acids of $\alpha 2M$ sequence, which, like an HSP, can bind to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor and

interfere with the binding and uptake of HSP-antigen complexes. In yet another embodiment, the antagonist is a peptide which comprises at least contiguous 10 amino acids of α2M receptor sequence, in particular the ECD of the α2M receptor (or a portion thereof), which can bind to and "neutralize" natural ligands, such as HSPs, α2M, LDL, etc.

Such peptides may be produced synthetically or by using standard molecular biology techniques. Amino acid sequences and nucleotide sequences of naturally occurring a2M and HSPs are generally available in sequence databases, such as GenBank. Computer programs, such as Entrez, can be used to browse the database, and retrieve any amino acid sequence and genetic sequence data of interest by accession number. Methods for recombinant and 10 synthetic production of such peptides are described in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

Additionally, compounds, such as those identified via techniques such as those described hereinabove, in Section 5.2, that are capable of modulating a2M receptor gene product activity can be administered using standard techniques that are well known to those of skill in the art.

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5.6.1.1 COMPETITIVE ANTAGONISTS OF HSP-α2MR

In one embodiment an antagonist of HSP-α2M receptor interaction is used to block the immune response to an HSP-antigen complex, e.g., to treat an auto-immune disorder. Such antagonists include molecules that interfere with binding by binding to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor (a2MR), thereby interfering with binding of an HSP to the receptor. An example of this type of competitive inhibitor is an antibody to $\alpha 2MR$, or a fragment of $\alpha 2MR$ which contains an HSP ligand binding site. Another example of a competitive antagonist is $\alpha 2M$, or a receptor-binding fragment thereof, which itself binds to α2M receptor, thereby blocking the binding and uptake of HSP-antigen complexes by the cell.

25 An HSP-a2M competitive inhibitor can be any type of molecule, including but not limited to a protein, nucleic acid or drug. In a preferred embodiment, the HSP-α2M competitive inhibitor is an α2MR-binding or an HSP-binding peptide. Examples of such peptides are provided below.

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5.6.1.1.1 α2MR-BINDING PEPTIDES

α Macroglobulin peptides

In one embodiment of the present invention, an HSP-α2MR competitive antagonist is an α macroglobulin, preferably α 2M, or α 2MR-binding portion thereof.

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Functional expression of α2M or α2MR-binding portions thereof (including recombinant expression as a FX fusion protein, processing, purification and refolding) is preferably carried out as described by Holtet et al., 1994, FEBS Lett. 344:242-246.

In a specific mode of the embodiment, an α2MR-binding portion of α2M consists of or comprises a fragment of the α 2M RBD consisting of at least 10 (continuous) amino acids. In other modes of the embodiment, the fragment consists of at least 20, 30, 40, 50, 75 or 100 amino acids of the RBD. In specific modes of the embodiment, such fragments are not larger than 27, 138 or 153 amino acids. Most preferred peptides comprise one or both of amino acids Lys₁₃₇₀ and Lys₁₃₇₄. Such peptides include those consisting of amino acids 1299-1451 10 (vRBD in FIG. 7B) (SEQ ID NO:8), 1314-1451 (SEQ ID NO:9) (RBD in FIG. 7B) or 1366-1392 (SEQ ID NO:10) of the mature $\alpha 2M$ protein. Other preferred peptides include but are not limited to those consisting of amino acids 1300-1425 (SEQ ID NO:11), 1300-1400 (SEQ ID NO:12), 1300-1380 (SEQ ID NO:13), 1325-1425 (SEQ ID NO:14), 1325-1400 (SEQ ID NO:15), 1325-1380 (SEQ ID NO:16), 1350-1425 (SEQ ID NO:17), 1350-1400 (SEQ ID 15 NO:18), or 1350-1380 (SEQ ID NO:19) of the mature human α2M protein.

Derivatives or analogs of $\alpha 2M$ or $\alpha 2MR$ -binding portions of $\alpha 2M$ are also contemplated as competitive antagonists of HSP-α2MR complexes. Such derivative or analogs include but are not limited to those molecules comprising regions that are substantially homologous to α2M, the α2M RBD or fragments thereof (e.g., in various 20 embodiments, at least 60% or 70% or 80% or 90% or 95% identity over an amino acid sequence of identical size or when compared to an aligned sequence in which the alignment is done by a computer homology program known in the art) or whose encoding nucleic acid is capable of hybridizing to a coding $\alpha 2M$ RBD sequence, under stringent, moderately stringent, or nonstringent conditions. In certain specific embodiments, an $\alpha 2M$ derivative is 25 a chimeric or fusion protein comprising an α2M protein or α2MR-binding portion thereof (preferably consisting of at least 10 amino acids of the α 2M RBD comprising Lys₁₃₇₀ and Lys₁₃₇₄) joined at its amino- or carboxy-terminus via a peptide bond to an amino acid sequence of a different protein.

In particular, α2M derivatives can be made by altering α2M coding sequences by 30 substitutions, additions or deletions that provide for functionally equivalent molecules. Due to the degeneracy of nucleotide coding sequences, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same amino acid sequence as a $\alpha 2M$ gene may be used in the practice of the present invention. These include but are not limited to nucleotide sequences comprising all or α2MR-binding portions of α2M genes which are altered by the substitution of different 35 codons that encode a functionally equivalent amino acid residue within the sequence, thus producing a silent change. Likewise, the a2M derivatives of the invention include, but are

not limited to, those containing, as a primary amino acid sequence, all or an α2MR-binding portion of the amino acid sequence of an α2M protein, including altered sequences in which functionally equivalent amino acid residues are substituted for residues within the sequence resulting in a silent change. For example, one or more amino acid residues within the sequence can be substituted by another amino acid of a similar polarity which acts as a functional equivalent, resulting in a silent alteration. Substitutes for an amino acid within the sequence may be selected from other members of the class to which the amino acid belongs. For example, the nonpolar (hydrophobic) amino acids include alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, phenylalanine, tryptophan and methionine. The polar neutral amino acids include glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, and glutamine. The positively charged (basic) amino acids include arginine, lysine and histidine. The negatively charged (acidic) amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

The α2M derivatives and analogs of the invention can be produced by various methods known in the art. The manipulations which result in their production can occur at the gene or protein level. For example, the cloned α2M gene sequence can be modified by any of numerous strategies known in the art (Maniatis, T., 1990, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York). The sequence can be cleaved at appropriate sites with restriction endonuclease(s), followed by further enzymatic modification if desired, isolated, and ligated *in vitro*. In the production of the gene encoding a derivative or analog of α2M, care should be taken to ensure that the modified gene remains within the same translational reading frame as α2M, uninterrupted by translational stop signals, in the gene region where the desired α2M activity is encoded.

Manipulations of the α2M sequence may also be made at the protein level. Included within the scope of the invention are α2M protein fragments or other derivatives or analogs which are differentially modified during or after translation, *e.g.*, by glycosylation, acetylation, phosphorylation, amidation, derivatization by known protecting/blocking groups, proteolytic cleavage, linkage to an antibody molecule or other cellular ligand, etc. Any of numerous chemical modifications may be carried out by known techniques, including but not limited to specific chemical cleavage by cyanogen bromide, trypsin, chymotrypsin, papain, V8 protease, NaBH₄; acetylation, formylation, oxidation, reduction; metabolic synthesis in the presence of tunicamycin; etc.

In addition, analogs and derivatives of α2M can be chemically synthesized. For example, an α2MR-binding portion of α2M can be synthesized by use of a peptide synthesizer. Furthermore, if desired, nonclassical amino acids or chemical amino acid analogs can be introduced as a substitution or addition into the α2M sequence. Non-classical amino acids include but are not limited to the D-isomers of the common amino acids, α-

amino isobutyric acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, Abu, 2-amino butyric acid, γ -Abu, ϵ -Ahx, 6-amino hexanoic acid, Aib, 2-amino isobutyric acid, 3-amino propionic acid, ornithine, norleucine, norvaline, hydroxyproline, sarcosine, citrulline, cysteic acid, t-butylglycine, t-butylalanine, phenylglycine, cyclohexylalanine, β -alanine, fluoro-amino acids, designer amino acids such as β -methyl amino acids, C α -methyl amino acids, N α -methyl amino acids, and amino acid analogs in general. Furthermore, the amino acid can be D (dextrorotary) or L (levorotary).

In other specific modes of the embodiment, an HSP-α2MR competitive antagonist is another α macroglobulin or α2MR-binding portion thereof, for example an α macroglobulin RBD domain selected from Nielsen *et al.*, *supra*, Fig. 3, Group A.

RAP

In one embodiment of the present invention, an HSP-α2MR competitive antagonist is α2MR-associated protein (RAP) (Genbank accession no. A39875) or an α2MR-binding portion thereof. In a specific mode of the embodiment, an α2MR-binding portion of RAP consists of or comprises a fragment of the RAP RBD consisting of at least 10 (continuous) amino acids. In other modes of the embodiment, the fragment consists of at least 20, 30, 40, 50, 75 or 100 amino acids of the RBD. In specific modes of the embodiment, such fragments are not larger than 28, 50 or 100 amino acids. In other specific modes of the embodiment, an α2MR-binding portion of RAP comprises an α2MR-binding portion of domain 1 or 3, *e.g.* as depicted in Nielsen *et al.*, *supra*, Fig. 3, Group D or E. Expression of recombinant RAP or an α2MR-binding portion thereof, *e.g.* domain 1 or 3, is preferably achieved as described by Andersen *et al.*, *supra*).

5.6.1.1.2 HSP-BINDING PEPTIDES

α2MR peptides

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In one embodiment of the present invention, an HSP- α 2MR competitive antagonist is α 2MR peptide, preferably a soluble peptide, that can bind to HSPs and therefore competitively inhibit HSP binding to the native receptor.

Functional expression of HSP-binding portions of α2MR is preferably carried out as described for the CR8 domain by Huang *et al.*, 1999, J. Biol. Chem 274:14130-14136. Briefly, to maintain proper folding, the protein is expressed as a GST fusion, expressed recombinantly, the GST portion cleaved, uncleaved protein removed on GSH-Sepharose, and cleaved protein refolded. Since the complement repeats bind to calcium, proper folding is assayed by measuring the binding of the refolded protein to calcium.

In a specific mode of the embodiment, an HSP-binding portion of a2MR consists of or comprises at least one complement repeat, most preferably selected from CR3-CR10. In another specific mode of the embodiment, an HSP-binding portion of a2MR comprises a cluster of complement repeats, most preferably Cl-II. In other modes of the embodiment, the HSP-binding portion consists of at least 10, more preferably at least 20, yet more preferably at least 30, yet more preferably at least 40, and most preferably at least 80 (continuous) amino acids. In specific modes of the embodiment, such fragments are not larger than 40-45 amino In other specific modes of the embodiment, such fragments are not larger than 80-90 amino acids. Exemplary preferred peptides include but are not limited to those consisting of 10 amino acids 25-68 (SEQ ID NO:20), 25-110 (SEQ ID NO:21), 68-110 (SEQ ID NO:22), 853-894 (SEQ ID NO:23), 853-934 (SEQ ID NO:24), 853-974 (SEQ ID NO:25), 853-1013 (SEQ ID NO:26), 853-1060 (SEQ ID NO:27), 853-1102 (SEQ ID NO:28), 853-1183 (SEQ ID NO:29), 895-934 (SEQ ID NO:30), 895-974 (SEQ ID NO:31), 895-1013 (SEQ ID NO:32), 895-1060 (SEQ ID NO:33), 895-1102 (SEQ ID NO:34), 895-1183 (SEQ ID NO:35), 15 935-974 (SEQ ID NO:36), 935-1013 (SEQ ID NO:37), 935-1060 (SEQ ID NO:38), 935-1102 (SEQ ID NO:39), 935-1183 (SEQ ID NO:40), 975-1013 (SEQ ID NO:41), 975-1060 (SEQ ID NO:42), 975-1143 (SEQ ID NO:43), 975-1183 (SEQ ID NO:44), 1014-1060 (SEQ ID NO:45), 1014-1102 (SEQ ID NO:46), 1014-1183 (SEQ ID NO:47), 1061-1102 (SEQ ID NO:48), 1061-1143 (SEQ ID NO:49), 1061-1183 (SEQ ID NO:50), 1103-1143 (SEQ ID 20~NO:51), 1103-1183 (SEQ ID NO:52), or 1144-1183 (SEQ ID NO:53) of human $\alpha 2MR$.

Derivatives or analogs of HSP-binding portions α2MR also contemplated as competitive antagonists of HSP-α2MR complexes. Such derivative or analogs include but are not limited to those molecules comprising regions that are substantially homologous to the extracellular domain of α2MR or fragments thereof (e.g., in various embodiments, at least 60% or 70% or 80% or 90% or 95% identity over an amino acid sequence of identical size or when compared to an aligned sequence in which the alignment is done by a computer homology program known in the art) or whose encoding nucleic acid is capable of hybridizing to a sequence encoding an α2MR HSP-binding sequence, under stringent, moderately stringent, or nonstringent conditions. In certain specific embodiments, an α2MR derivative is a chimeric or fusion protein comprising an HSP-binding portion of α2MR, preferably consisting of at least one complement repeat of Cl-II) joined at its amino- or carboxy-terminus via a peptide bond to an amino acid sequence of a different protein. Such a chimeric protein can be produced recombinantly as described above, by omitting the cleavage repurification steps.

Other HSP-binding α2MR derivatives can be made by altering α2MR coding sequences by substitutions, additions or deletions that provide for functionally equivalent

molecules. Due to the degeneracy of nucleotide coding sequences, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same amino acid sequence as an HSP-binding $\alpha 2MR$ gene or gene fragment may be used in the practice of the present invention. Selection of suitable alterations and production of HSP-binding $\alpha 2MR$ derivatives can be made applying the same principles described above for $\alpha 2M$ derivatives and using the general methods described in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

HSP peptides

In another mode of the embodiment, the antagonist is an peptide which comprises at least contiguous 10 amino acids of an HSP sequence. Such a peptide can bind to the ligand binding site of the α2M receptor a block the interaction of an HSP or HSP complex.

Such peptides may be produced synthetically or by using standard molecular biology techniques. Amino acid sequences and nucleotide sequences of naturally occurring HSPs are generally available in sequence databases, such as GenBank. Computer programs, such as Entrez, can be used to browse the database, and retrieve any amino acid sequence and genetic sequence data of interest by accession number. Methods for recombinant and synthetic production of such peptides are described in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

Additionally, compounds, such as those identified via techniques such as those described hereinabove, in Section 5.2, that are capable of modulating α2M receptor gene 20 product activity can be administered using standard techniques that are well known to those of skill in the art.

5.6.2 THERAPEUTIC USE OF THE α2M RECEPTOR AGAINST CANCER AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In another embodiment, symptoms of certain α2M receptor gene disorders, such as autoimmune disorders, or proliferative or differentiative disorders causing tumorigenesis or cancer, may be ameliorated by modulating the level of α2M receptor gene expression and/or α2M receptor gene product activity. In one embodiment, for example, a decrease in α2M receptor gene expression may be useful to decrease α2M receptor activity, and ameliorate the symptoms of an autoimmune disorder. In this case, the level of α2M receptor gene expression may be decreased by using α2M receptor gene sequences in conjunction with well-known antisense, gene "knock-out," ribozyme and/or triple helix methods. In another embodiment, an increase in α2M receptor gene expression may be desired to compensate for a mutant or impaired gene in an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated pathway, and to ameliorate the symptoms of an HSP- α2M receptor-related disorder.

Among the compounds that may exhibit the ability to modulate the activity, expression or synthesis of the $\alpha 2M$ receptor gene, including the ability to ameliorate the symptoms of an HSP- $\alpha 2M$ receptor related disorder are antisense, ribozyme, and triple helix molecules. Such molecules may be designed to reduce or inhibit either unimpaired, or if appropriate, mutant target gene activity. Techniques for the production and use of such molecules are well known to those of skill in the art.

Antisense RNA and DNA molecules act to directly block the translation of mRNA by hybridizing to targeted mRNA and preventing protein translation. Antisense approaches involve the design of oligonucleotides that are complementary to a target gene mRNA. The antisense oligonucleotides will bind to the complementary target gene mRNA transcripts and prevent translation. Absolute complementarity, although preferred, is not required.

A sequence "complementary" to a portion of an RNA, as referred to herein, means a sequence having sufficient complementarity to be able to hybridize with the RNA, forming a stable duplex; in the case of double-stranded antisense nucleic acids, a single strand of the duplex DNA may thus be tested, or triplex formation may be assayed. The ability to hybridize will depend on both the degree of complementarity and the length of the antisense nucleic acid. Generally, the longer the hybridizing nucleic acid, the more base mismatches with an RNA it may contain and still form a stable duplex (or triplex, as the case may be). One skilled in the art can ascertain a tolerable degree of mismatch by use of standard procedures to determine the melting point of the hybridized complex.

In one embodiment, oligonucleotides complementary to non-coding regions of the α2M receptor gene could be used in an antisense approach to inhibit translation of endogenous α2M receptor mRNA. Antisense nucleic acids should be at least six nucleotides in length, and are preferably oligonucleotides ranging from 6 to about 50 nucleotides in length. In specific aspects the oligonucleotide is at least 10 nucleotides, at least 17 nucleotides, at least 25 nucleotides or at least 50 nucleotides.

In an embodiment of the present invention, oligonucleotides complementary to the nucleic acids encoding the HSP receptor ligand binding domain are used.

Regardless of the choice of target sequence, it is preferred that in vitro studies are first performed to quantitate the ability of the antisense oligonucleotide to inhibit gene expression. It is preferred that these studies utilize controls that distinguish between antisense gene inhibition and nonspecific biological effects of oligonucleotides. It is also preferred that these studies compare levels of the target RNA or protein with that of an internal control RNA or protein. Additionally, it is envisioned that results obtained using the antisense oligonucleotide are compared with those obtained using a control oligonucleotide. It is

preferred that the control oligonucleotide is of approximately the same length as the test

oligonucleotide and that the nucleotide sequence of the oligonucleotide differs from the antisense sequence no more than is necessary to prevent specific hybridization to the target sequence.

The oligonucleotides can be DNA or RNA or chimeric mixtures or derivatives or modified versions thereof, single-stranded or double-stranded. The oligonucleotide can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety, or phosphate backbone, for example, to improve stability of the molecule, hybridization, etc. The oligonucleotide may include other appended groups such as peptides (e.g., for targeting host cell receptors in vivo), or agents facilitating transport across the cell membrane (see, e.g., Letsinger et al., 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86, 6553-6556; Lemaitre et al., 1987, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 84, 648-652; PCT Publication No. WO88/09810, published December 15, 1988) or the blood-brain barrier (see, e.g., PCT Publication No. WO89/10134, published April 25, 1988), hybridization-triggered cleavage agents (see, e.g., Krol et al., 1988, BioTechniques 6, 958-976) or intercalating agents (see, e.g., Zon, 1988, Pharm. Res. 5, 539-549). To this end, the oligonucleotide may

be conjugated to another molecule, *e.g.*, a peptide, hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, transport agent, hybridization-triggered cleavage agent, etc.

The antisense oligonucleotide may comprise at least one modified base moiety which is selected from the group including but not limited to 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 4-acetylcytosine,

- 5-(carboxyhydroxylmethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine,
 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine,
 N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine,
 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine,
 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-
- D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine.
- 30 The antisense oligonucleotide may also comprise at least one modified sugar moiety selected from the group including but not limited to arabinose, 2-fluoroarabinose, xylulose, and hexose.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified phosphate backbone selected from the group consisting of a phosphorothioate (S-ODNs), a phosphorodithioate, a phosphoramidothioate, a phosphoramidate, a

phosphordiamidate, a methylphosphonate, an alkyl phosphotriester, and a formacetal or analog thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotide is an α -anomeric oligonucleotide. An α -anomeric oligonucleotide forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual β -units, the strands run parallel to each other (Gautier *et al.*, 1987, Nucl. Acids Res. 15, 6625-6641). The oligonucleotide is a 2'-0-methylribonucleotide (Inoue *et al.*, 1987, Nucl. Acids Res. 15, 6131-6148), or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (Inoue *et al.*, 1987, FEBS Lett. 215, 327-330).

Oligonucleotides of the invention may be synthesized by standard methods known in the art, e.g. by use of an automated DNA synthesizer (such as are commercially available from Biosearch, Applied Biosystems, etc.). As examples, phosphorothioate oligonucleotides may be synthesized by the method of Stein et al. (1988, Nucl. Acids Res. 16, 3209), methylphosphonate oligonucleotides can be prepared by use of controlled pore glass polymer supports (Sarin et al., 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85, 7448-7451), etc.

While antisense nucleotides complementary to the target gene coding region sequence could be used, those complementary to the transcribed, untranslated region are most preferred.

In one embodiment of the present invention, gene expression downregulation is achieved because specific target mRNAs are digested by RNAse H after they have hybridized 20 with the antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides (S-ODNs). Since no rules exist to predict which antisense S-ODNs will be more successful, the best strategy is completely empirical and consists of trying several antisense S-ODNs. Antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides (S-ODNs) will be designed to target specific regions of mRNAs of interest. Control S-ODNs consisting of scrambled sequences of the antisense S-ODNs will also be 25 designed to assure identical nucleotide content and minimize differences potentially attributable to nucleic acid content. All S-ODNs can be synthesized by Oligos Etc. (Wilsonville, OR). In order to test the effectiveness of the antisense molecules when applied to cells in culture, such as assays for research purposes or ex vivo gene therapy protocols, cells will be grown to 60-80% confluence on 100 mm tissue culture plates, rinsed with PBS 30 and overlaid with lipofection mix consisting of 8 ml Opti-MEM, 52.8 μ l Lipofectin, and a final concentration of 200 nM S-ODNs. Lipofections will be carried out using Lipofectin Reagent and Opti-MEM (Gibco BRL). Cells will be incubated in the presence of the lipofection mix for 5 hours. Following incubation the medium will be replaced with complete DMEM. Cells will be harvested at different time points post-lipofection and 35 protein levels will be analyzed by Western blot.

Antisense molecules should be targeted to cells that express the target gene, either directly to the subject *in vivo* or to cells in culture, such as in <u>ex vivo</u> gene therapy protocols. A number of methods have been developed for delivering antisense DNA or RNA to cells; *e.g.*, antisense molecules can be injected directly into the tissue site, or modified antisense molecules, designed to target the desired cells (*e.g.*, antisense linked to peptides or antibodies that specifically bind receptors or antigens expressed on the target cell surface) can be administered systemically.

However, it is often difficult to achieve intracellular concentrations of the antisense sufficient to suppress translation of endogenous mRNAs. Therefore a preferred approach 10 utilizes a recombinant DNA construct in which the antisense oligonucleotide is placed under the control of a strong pol III or pol II promoter. The use of such a construct to transfect target cells in the patient will result in the transcription of sufficient amounts of single stranded RNAs that will form complementary base pairs with the endogenous target gene transcripts and thereby prevent translation of the target gene mRNA. For example, a vector 15 can be introduced e.g., such that it is taken up by a cell and directs the transcription of an antisense RNA. Such a vector can remain episomal or become chromosomally integrated, as long as it can be transcribed to produce the desired antisense RNA. Such vectors can be constructed by recombinant DNA technology methods standard in the art. Vectors can be plasmid, viral, or others known in the art, used for replication and expression in mammalian 20 cells. Expression of the sequence encoding the antisense RNA can be by any promoter known in the art to act in mammalian, preferably human cells. Such promoters can be inducible or constitutive. Such promoters include but are not limited to: the SV40 early promoter region (Bernoist and Chambon, 1981, Nature 290, 304-310), the promoter contained in the 3' long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus (Yamamoto et al., 1980, Cell 25 22, 787-797), the herpes thymidine kinase promoter (Wagner et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78, 1441-1445), the regulatory sequences of the metallothionein gene (Brinster et al., 1982, Nature 296, 39-42), etc. Any type of plasmid, cosmid, YAC or viral vector can be used to prepare the recombinant DNA construct which can be introduced directly into the tissue site. Alternatively, viral vectors can be used that selectively infect the desired tissue, in 30 which case administration may be accomplished by another route (e.g., systemically).

Ribozyme molecules designed to catalytically cleave target gene mRNA transcripts can also be used to prevent translation of target gene mRNA and, therefore, expression of target gene product. (See, e.g., PCT International Publication WO90/11364, published October 4, 1990; Sarver et al., 1990, Science 247, 1222-1225). In an embodiment of the present invention, oligonucleotides which hybridize to the HSP receptor gene are designed to be complementary to the nucleic acids encoding the HSP receptor ligand binding domain.

Ribozymes are enzymatic RNA molecules capable of catalyzing the specific cleavage of RNA. (For a review, see Rossi, 1994, Current Biology 4, 469-471). The mechanism of ribozyme action involves sequence specific hybridization of the ribozyme molecule to complementary target RNA, followed by an endonucleolytic cleavage event. The composition of ribozyme molecules must include one or more sequences complementary to the target gene mRNA, and must include the well known catalytic sequence responsible for mRNA cleavage. For this sequence, see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,093,246, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

While ribozymes that cleave mRNA at site specific recognition sequences can be
used to destroy target gene mRNAs, the use of hammerhead ribozymes is preferred.
Hammerhead ribozymes cleave mRNAs at locations dictated by flanking regions that form complementary base pairs with the target mRNA. The sole requirement is that the target mRNA have the following sequence of two bases: 5'-UG-3'. The construction and production of hammerhead ribozymes is well known in the art and is described more fully in
Myers, 1995, Molecular Biology and Biotechnology: A Comprehensive Desk Reference,
VCH Publishers, New York, (see especially fig. 4, p. 833) and in Haseloff & Gerlach, 1988,
Nature, 334, 585-591, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Preferably the ribozyme is engineered so that the cleavage recognition site is located near the 5' end of the target gene mRNA, i.e., to increase efficiency and minimize the intracellular accumulation of non-functional mRNA transcripts.

The ribozymes of the present invention also include RNA endoribonucleases (hereinafter "Cech-type ribozymes") such as the one that occurs naturally in Tetrahymena thermophila (known as the IVS, or L-19 IVS RNA) and that has been extensively described by Thomas Cech and collaborators (Zaug et al., 1984, Science, 224, 574-578; Zaug and Cech, 1986, Science, 231, 470-475; Zaug et al., 1986, Nature, 324, 429-433; published International patent application No. WO 88/04300 by University Patents Inc.; Been & Cech, 1986, Cell, 47, 207-216). The Cech-type ribozymes have an eight base pair active site which hybridizes to a target RNA sequence whereafter cleavage of the target RNA takes place. The invention encompasses those Cech-type ribozymes which target eight base-pair active site sequences that are present in the target gene.

As in the antisense approach, the ribozymes can be composed of modified oligonucleotides (*e.g.*, for improved stability, targeting, etc.) and should be delivered to cells that express the target gene *in vivo*. A preferred method of delivery involves using a DNA construct "encoding" the ribozyme under the control of a strong constitutive pol III or pol II promoter, so that transfected cells will produce sufficient quantities of the ribozyme to destroy endogenous target gene messages and inhibit translation. Because ribozymes unlike

antisense molecules, are catalytic, a lower intracellular concentration is required for efficiency.

Endogenous target gene expression can also be reduced by inactivating or "knocking out" the target gene or its promoter using targeted homologous recombination (e.g., see

5 Smithies et al., 1985, Nature 317, 230-234; Thomas & Capecchi, 1987, Cell 51, 503-512;
Thompson et al., 1989, Cell 5, 313-321; each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). For example, a mutant, non-functional target gene (or a completely unrelated DNA sequence) flanked by DNA homologous to the endogenous target gene (either the coding regions or regulatory regions of the target gene) can be used, with or without a selectable marker and/or a negative selectable marker, to transfect cells that express the target gene in vivo. Insertion of the DNA construct, via targeted homologous recombination, results in inactivation of the target gene. Such approaches are particularly suited modifications to ES (embryonic stem) cells can be used to generate animal offspring with an inactive target gene (e.g., see Thomas & Capecchi, 1987 and Thompson, 1989, supra). However this approach can be adapted for use in humans provided the recombinant DNA constructs are directly administered or targeted to the required site in vivo using appropriate viral vectors.

Alternatively, endogenous target gene expression can be reduced by targeting deoxyribonucleotide sequences complementary to the regulatory region of the target gene (i.e., the target gene promoter and/or enhancers) to form triple helical structures that prevent transcription of the target gene in target cells in the body. (See generally, Helene, 1991, Anticancer Drug Des., 6(6), 569-584; Helene *et al.*, 1992, Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 660, 27-36; and Maher, 1992, Bioassays 14(12), 807-815).

Nucleic acid molecules to be used in triple helix formation for the inhibition of transcription should be single stranded and composed of deoxyribonucleotides. The base composition of these oligonucleotides must be designed to promote triple helix formation via Hoogsteen base pairing rules, which generally require sizeable stretches of either purines or pyrimidines to be present on one strand of a duplex. Nucleotide sequences may be pyrimidine-based, which will result in TAT and CGC+ triplets across the three associated strands of the resulting triple helix. The pyrimidine-rich molecules provide base complementarity to a purine-rich region of a single strand of the duplex in a parallel orientation to that strand. In addition, nucleic acid molecules may be chosen that are purine-rich, for example, contain a stretch of G residues. These molecules will form a triple helix with a DNA duplex that is rich in GC pairs, in which the majority of the purine residues are located on a single strand of the targeted duplex, resulting in GGC triplets across the three strands in the triplex.

Alternatively, the potential sequences that can be targeted for triple helix formation may be increased by creating a so called "switchback" nucleic acid molecule. Switchback molecules are synthesized in an alternating 5'-3', 3'-5' manner, such that they base pair with first one strand of a duplex and then the other, eliminating the necessity for a sizeable stretch of either purines or pyrimidines to be present on one strand of a duplex.

In instances wherein the antisense, ribozyme, and/or triple helix molecules described herein are utilized to inhibit mutant gene expression, it is possible that the technique may so efficiently reduce or inhibit the transcription (triple helix) and/or translation (antisense, ribozyme) of mRNA produced by normal target gene alleles that the possibility may arise wherein the concentration of normal target gene product present may be lower than is necessary for a normal phenotype. In such cases, to ensure that substantially normal levels of target gene activity are maintained, therefore, nucleic acid molecules that encode and express target gene polypeptides exhibiting normal target gene activity may, be introduced into cells via gene therapy methods such as those described, below, in Section 5.6.3 that do not contain sequences susceptible to whatever antisense, ribozyme, or triple helix treatments are being utilized. Alternatively, in instances whereby the target gene encodes an extracellular protein, it may be preferable to co-administer normal target gene protein in order to maintain the requisite level of target gene activity.

Anti-sense RNA and DNA, ribozyme, and triple helix molecules of the invention may be prepared by any method known in the art for the synthesis of DNA and RNA molecules, as discussed above. These include techniques for chemically synthesizing oligodeoxyribonucleotides and oligoribonucleotides well known in the art such as for example solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* and *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding the antisense RNA molecule.

25 Such DNA sequences may be incorporated into a wide variety of vectors that incorporate suitable RNA polymerase promoters such as the T7 or SP6 polymerase promoters. Alternatively, antisense cDNA constructs that synthesize antisense RNA constitutively or inducibly, depending on the promoter used, can be introduced stably into cell lines.

30 5.6.3 GENE REPLACEMENT THERAPY

With respect to an increase in the level of normal α2M receptor gene expression and/or α2M receptor gene product activity, α2M receptor gene nucleic acid sequences can, for example, be utilized for the treatment of immune disorders resulting in proliferative disorders such as cancer. Such treatment can be administered, for example, in the form of gene replacement therapy. Specifically, one or more copies of a normal α2M receptor gene or a portion of the α2M receptor gene that directs the production of an α2M receptor gene

product exhibiting normal a2M receptor gene function, may be inserted into the appropriate cells within a patient, using vectors that include, but are not limited to adenovirus, adenoassociated virus, and retrovirus vectors, in addition to other particles that introduce DNA into cells, such as liposomes.

Gene replacement therapy techniques should be capable of delivering a2M receptor gene sequences to cell types that express the HSP receptor within patients. Thus, in one embodiment, techniques that are well known to those of skill in the art (see, e.g., PCT Publication No. WO89/10134, published April 25, 1988) can be used to enable $\alpha 2M$ receptor gene sequences to be delivered to developing cells of the myeloid lineage, for example, to the 10 bone marrow. In another specific embodiment, gene replacement can be accomplished using macrophages in vitro, and delivered to a patient using the techniques of adoptive immunotherapy.

In another embodiment, techniques for delivery involve direct administration of such $\alpha 2M$ receptor gene sequences to the site of the cells in which the $\alpha 2M$ receptor gene 15 sequences are to be expressed, e.g., directly at the site of the tumor.

Additional methods that may be utilized to increase the overall level of a2M receptor gene expression and/or a2M receptor gene product activity include the introduction of appropriate a2M receptor-expressing cells, preferably autologous cells, into a patient at positions and in numbers that are sufficient to ameliorate the symptoms of an $\alpha 2M$ receptor 20 disorder. Such cells may be either recombinant or non-recombinant.

Among the cells that can be administered to increase the overall level of a2M receptor gene expression in a patient are cells that normally express the $\alpha 2M$ receptor gene.

Alternatively, cells, preferably autologous cells, can be engineered to express α2M receptor gene sequences, and may then be introduced into a patient in positions appropriate 25 for the amelioration of the symptoms of an α2M receptor disorder or a proliferative or viral disease, e.g., cancer and tumorigenesis. Alternately, cells that express an unimpaired a2M receptor gene and that are from a MHC matched individual can be utilized, and may include, for example, brain cells. The expression of the α2M receptor gene sequences is controlled by the appropriate gene regulatory sequences to allow such expression in the necessary cell 30 types. Such gene regulatory sequences are well known to the skilled artisan. Such cell-based gene therapy techniques are well known to those skilled in the art, see, e.g., Anderson, U.S. Patent No. 5,399,349.

When the cells to be administered are non-autologous cells, they can be administered using well known techniques that prevent a host immune response against the introduced 35 cells from developing. For example, the cells may be introduced in an encapsulated form which, while allowing for an exchange of components with the immediate extracellular

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environment, does not allow the introduced cells to be recognized by the host immune system.

5.6.4 DELIVERY OF SOLUBLE α2M RECEPTOR POLYPEPTIDES

Genetically engineered cells that express soluble a2M receptor ECDs or fusion proteins, e.g., fusion Ig molecules can be administered in vivo where they may function as "bioreactors" that deliver a supply of the soluble molecules. Such soluble $\alpha 2M$ receptor polypeptides and fusion proteins, when expressed at appropriate concentrations, should neutralize or "mop up" HSPs or other native ligand for the α2M receptor, and thus act as 10 inhibitors of α2M receptor activity and may therefore be used to treat HSP-α2M receptorrelated disorders and diseases, such as autoimmune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

DELIVERY OF DOMINANT NEGATIVE MUTANTS

In another embodiment of the invention, dominant negative mutants ("dominant negatives") may be used therapeutically to block the immune response to an HSP-antigen complex, e.g., to treat an auto-immune disorder. In general, such dominant-negatives are mutants which, when expressed, interact with ligand (i.e., HSP-antigenic molecule complex), but lack one or more functions, i.e. endocytotic functions and/or signaling functions, of normal α 2MR. Such mutants interfere with the function of normal α 2MR in the same cell or in a different cell, e.g. by titration of HSP-peptide complexes from the wild type receptor. Such a mutation, for example, can be one or more point mutation(s), a deletion, insertion, or other mutation in either the extracellular of the 515 kDa subunit, or the extracellular, transmembrane or intracellular domains of the 85 kDa subunit of the alpha(2) macroglobulin receptor (see Krieger and Herz, 1994, Annu. Rev. Biochem 63:601-637 for α2MR subunit configuration). However, in construction of dominant negative mutations in the either subunit, care should be taken to ensure that the cleavage domain (signaling cleavage between aas 3525 and 3526 of the precursor of $\alpha 2MR$) remains intact so that the 515 kDa subunit is processed and presented on the cell surface. Additionally, care should be taken to ensure that the domains by which the two subunits associate should also remain functional. For example, in a specific embodiment, the C-terminal intracellular domain of the 85 kDa subunit is truncated. In another embodiment, a point mutation on the N-terminal 515 kDa subunit blocks endocytosis but not ligand binding. In another embodiment, the Nterminal 515 kDa subunit is expressed as a fusion protein, wherein the C-terminus of said

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fusion protein is the transmembrane domain and optionally the intracellular domain, of another Type I single transmembrane receptor.

Expression of a such a dominant negative mutation in cell can block uptake of ligand by normal functional receptors in the same or neighboring cells by titrating out the amount of available ligand. Thus, a recombinant antigen presenting cell expressing such a dominant negative can be used to titrate out HSP-antigenic molecule complexes when administered to a patient in need of treatment for an autoimmune disorder.

5.7 TARGET AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

Autoimmune diseases that can be treated by the methods of the present invention include, but are not limited to, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (i.e., IDDM, or autoimmune diabetes), multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjogren's syndrome, scleroderma, polymyositis, chronic active hepatitis, mixed connective tissue disease, primary biliary cirrhosis, pernicious anemia, autoimmune thyroiditis, idiopathic Addison's disease, 15 vitiligo, gluten-sensitive enteropathy, Graves' disease, myasthenia gravis, autoimmune neutropenia, idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, rheumatoid arthritis, cirrhosis, pemphigus vulgaris, autoimmune infertility, Goodpasture's disease, bullous pemphigoid, discoid lupus, ulcerative colitis, and dense deposit disease. The diseases set forth above, as referred to herein, include those exhibited by animal models for such diseases, such as, for example non-20 obese diabetic (NOD) mice for IDDM and experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) mice for multiple sclerosis.

The methods of the present invention can be used to treat such autoimmune diseases by reducing or eliminating the immune response to the patient's own (self) tissue, or, alternatively, by reducing or eliminating a pre-existing autoimmune response directed at 25 tissues or organs transplanted to replace self tissues or organs damaged by the autoimmune response.

TARGET INFECTIOUS DISEASES 5.8

The infectious diseases that can be treated or prevented using the methods and 30 compositions of the present invention include those caused by intracellular pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, protozoans, and intracellular parasites. Viruses include, but are not limited to viral diseases such as those caused by hepatitis type B virus, parvoviruses, such as adeno-associated virus and cytomegalovirus, papovaviruses such as papilloma virus, 35 polyoma viruses, and SV40, adenoviruses, herpes viruses such as herpes simplex type I (HSV-I), herpes simplex type II (HSV-II), and Epstein-Barr virus, poxviruses, such as variola (smallpox) and vaccinia virus, RNA viruses, including but not limited to human immunodeficiency virus type I (HIV-I), human immunodeficiency virus type II (HIV-II), human T-cell lymphotropic virus type I (HTLV-I), and human T-cell lymphotropic virus type II (HTLV-II); influenza virus, measles virus, rabies virus, Sendai virus, picornaviruses such as poliomyelitis virus, coxsackieviruses, rhinoviruses, reoviruses, togaviruses such as rubella virus (German measles) and Semliki forest virus, arboviruses, and hepatitis type A virus.

In another embodiment, bacterial infections can be treated or prevented such as, but not limited to disorders caused by pathogenic bacteria including, but not limited to, Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Neisseria gonorrhoea, Neisseria meningitidis, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Clostridium botulinum, Clostridium perfringens, Clostridium tetani, Haemophilus influenzae, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Klebsiella ozaenae, Klebsiella rhinoscleromotis, Staphylococcus aureus, Vibrio cholerae, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Campylobacter (Vibrio) fetus, Campylobacter jejuni, Aeromonas hydrophila, Bacillus cereus, Edwardsiella tarda, Yersinia enterocolitica, Yersinia pestis, Yersinia pseudotuberculosis, Shigella dysenteriae, Shigella flexneri, Shigella sonnei, Salmonella typhiimurium, Salmonella typhii, Treponema pallidum, Treponema pertenue, Treponema carateneum, Borrelia vincentii, Borrelia burgdorferi, Leptospira icterohemorrhagiae, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Toxoplasma gondii, Pneumocystis carinii, Francisella tularensis, Brucella abortus, Brucella suis, Brucella melitensis, Mycoplasma spp., Rickettsia prowazeki, Rickettsia tsutsugumushi, Chlamydia spp., and Helicobacter pylori.

In another preferred embodiment, the methods can be used to treat or prevent infections caused by pathogenic protozoans such as, but not limited to, Entomoeba histolytica, Trichomonas tenas, Trichomonas hominis, Trichomonas vaginalis, Trypanosoma gambiense, Trypanosoma rhodesiense, Trypanosoma cruzi, Leishmania donovani, Leishmania tropica, Leishmania braziliensis, Pneumocystis pneumonia, Plasmodium vivax, Plasmodium falciparum, and Plasmodium malaria.

5.9 TARGET PROLIFERATIVE CELL DISORDERS

With respect to specific proliferative and oncogenic disease associated with HSP-α2M receptor activity, the diseases that can be treated or prevented by the methods of the present invention include, but are not limited to: human sarcomas and carcinomas, *e.g.*, fibrosarcoma, myxosarcoma, liposarcoma, chondrosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, chordoma, angiosarcoma, endotheliosarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, lymphangioendotheliosarcoma, synovioma, mesothelioma, Ewing's tumor, leiomyosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, colon

carcinoma, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, sweat gland carcinoma, sebaceous gland carcinoma, papillary carcinoma, papillary adenocarcinomas, cystadenocarcinoma, medullary carcinoma, bronchogenic carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, hepatoma, bile duct carcinoma, choriocarcinoma, seminoma, embryonal carcinoma, Wilms' tumor, cervical cancer, testicular tumor, lung carcinoma, small cell lung carcinoma, bladder carcinoma, epithelial carcinoma, glioma, astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, craniopharyngioma, ependymoma, pinealoma, hemangioblastoma, acoustic neuroma, oligodendroglioma, meningioma, melanoma, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma; leukemias, e.g., acute lymphocytic leukemia and acute 10 myelocytic leukemia (myeloblastic, promyelocytic, myelomonocytic, monocytic and erythroleukemia); chronic leukemia (chronic myelocytic (granulocytic) leukemia and chronic lymphocytic leukemia); and polycythemia vera, lymphoma (Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's disease), multiple myeloma, Waldenström's macroglobulinemia, and heavy chain disease.

Diseases and disorders involving a deficiency in cell proliferation or in which cell 15 proliferation is desired for treatment or prevention, and that can be treated or prevented by inhibiting the α2M receptor function, include but are not limited to degenerative disorders, growth deficiencies, hypoproliferative disorders, physical trauma, lesions, and wounds; for example, to promote wound healing, or to promote regeneration in degenerated, lesioned or 20 injured tissues, etc.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS AND METHODS OF 5.10 **ADMINISTRATION**

The compounds that are determined to affect α2M receptor gene expression or gene 25 product activity can be administered to a patient at the rapeutically effective doses to treat or ameliorate a cell proliferative disorder. A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of the compound sufficient to result in amelioration of symptoms of such a disorder.

5.10.1 EFFECTIVE DOSE

Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of such compounds can be determined by standard 30 pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, e.g., for determining the LD_{50} (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED_{50} (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio LD₅₀/ED₅₀. Compounds that exhibit 35 large therapeutic indices are preferred. While compounds that exhibit toxic side effects may be used, care should be taken to design a delivery system that targets such compounds to the

site of affected tissue in order to minimize potential damage to uninfected cells and, thereby, reduce side effects.

The data obtained from the cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in humans. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED₅₀ with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. For any compound used in the method of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. A dose may be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating plasma concentration range that includes the IC₅₀ (*i.e.*, the concentration of the test compound that achieves a half-maximal inhibition of symptoms) as determined in cell culture. Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. Levels in plasma may be measured, for example, by high performance liquid chromatography.

5.10.2 FORMULATIONS AND USE

Pharmaceutical compositions for use in accordance with the present invention may be formulated in conventional manner using one or more physiologically acceptable carriers or excipients.

Thus, the compounds and their physiologically acceptable salts and solvates may be formulated for administration by inhalation or insufflation (either through the mouth or the nose) or oral, buccal, parenteral or rectal administration.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of, for example, tablets or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g., pregelatinised maize starch,

25 polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g., lactose, microcrystalline cellulose or calcium hydrogen phosphate); lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g., potato starch or sodium starch glycolate); or wetting agents (e.g., sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.g., sorbitol syrup, cellulose derivatives or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (e.g., lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous vehicles (e.g., almond oil, oily esters, ethyl alcohol or fractionated vegetable oils); and preservatives (e.g., methyl or propyl-

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p-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid). The preparations may also contain buffer salts, flavoring, coloring and sweetening agents as appropriate.

Preparations for oral administration may be suitably formulated to give controlled release of the active compound.

For buccal administration the compositions may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present invention are conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from pressurized packs or a nebuliser, with the use of a suitable propellant, e.g.,

10 dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges of e.g., gelatin for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

The compounds may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, e.g., by bolus injection or continuous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, e.g., in ampoules or in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or 20 dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g., sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

The compounds may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, e.g., containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides.

In addition to the formulations described previously, the compounds may also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (for example subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compounds may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for example as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange 30 resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives, for example, as a sparingly soluble salt.

The compositions may, if desired, be presented in a pack or dispenser device that may contain one or more unit dosage forms containing the active ingredient. The pack may for example comprise metal or plastic foil, such as a blister pack. The pack or dispenser device may be accompanied by instructions for administration.

6. EXAMPLE: IDENTIFICATION OF α2M RECEPTOR AS AN HSP RECEPTOR

6.1 INTRODUCTION

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The Example presented herein describes the successful identification of an interaction between gp96 and the α 2M receptor present in macrophages and dendritic cells. The experiments presented herein form the basis for isolating α 2M receptor polypeptides and for the screening, diagnostic, and therapeutic methods of the present invention.

The Applicant of the present invention noted that certain observations were inconsistent with a "direct transfer" model of HSP-chaperoned peptide antigen presentation. First, the immunogenicity of HSP preparations is dependent on the presence of functional phagocytic cells but not B cells or other nonprofessional antigen-presenting cells, (Udono and Srivastava, 1993, supra; Suto and Srivastava, 1995, supra), whereas free peptides can sensitize all cell types. Second, extremely small quantities of HSP-peptide complexes were effective in eliciting specific immunity, i.e., gp96-chaperoned peptides are several hundred times as effective as free peptides in sensitizing macrophages for CTL recognition, suggesting the possibility of a specific uptake mechanism. Third, gp96-chaperoned peptides elicited an MHC I response that was not limited by the size of peptide. Finally, the processing of gp96-peptide complexes in macrophage was found to be sensitive to Brefeldin A (BFA), which blocks transport through the Golgi apparatus, suggesting that processing occurred through an intercellular mechanism. These observations led to the hypothesis that HSP-chaperoned peptides may be processed internally and re-presented by MHC class I molecules on the cell surfaces of macrophages (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, supra). There is also the hypothesis that the mannose receptor is used in the uptake of gp96 but no mechanism has been proposed for the non-glycosylated HSPs, such as HSP70 (Ciupitu et al., 1998, J. Exp. Med., 187: 685-691). Others suggested that a novel intracellular trafficking pathway may be involved for the transport of peptides from the extracellular medium into the lumen of ER) Day et al., 1997, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 94:8065-8069; Nicchitta, 1998, Curr. Opin. in Immunol. 10:103-109). Further suggestions include the involvement of phagocytes which (a) possess an ill-defined pathway to shunt protein from the phagosome into thecytosol where it would enter the normal class I pathway; (b) digest ingested material in lysosomes and regurgitate peptides for loading on the surface to class I molecules (Bevan, 1995, J. Exp. Med. 192:639-41). The discovery of a receptor for heat shock protein as disclosed herein helps to resolve the paradox of how extracellular antigenic peptides complexed to HSPs can be presented by MHC class I molecules on antigen presenting cells.

6.2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Affinity chromatography. Proteins (1mg) in 2ml volume were incubated with 2ml of equilibrated AminoLink beads in PBS with a reductant (NaCNBH3) for 1 hour. Uncoupled protein was removed by extensive washing of the column and unreactive groups quenched. Immobilization yields were typically >92% of the starting amount of protein. Columns were stored at 4°C until used. Such columns were made with gp96 (purified as described in Srivastava et al., 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., U.S.A. 83:3407-3411) and albumin. For membrane purification, cells were lysed by dounce homogenization in hypotonic buffer containing PMSF. Unlyzed cells and nuclei were removed by centrifugation at 1000g for 5 10 mm. The postnuclear supematant was centrifuged at 100,000g for 90 mins. The pellet contains total membranes and was fractionated by aqueous two-phase partition with a dextran/polyethylene glycol biphase. Briefly membranes were resuspended in PEG (33% wt/wt in 0.22 M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.5) and underlaid gently with dextran (20%wt/wt in 0.22M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.5). The two phases were mixed gently and centrifuged at 2000 g for 15 mins. The white material at the interphase was enriched for plasma membranes, whose proteins were extracted by 2 hr incubation in 20mM Tris buffer (pH8, containing 0.08% octylglucoside) at 4°C.

Photo cross-linking of gp96 to putative receptor. The cross-linker (SASD, (Pierce) was labeled with I¹²⁵ using iodobeads (Pierce). Radiolabeled SASD was covalently attached
to gp96 by incubation at room temperature for 1 hr. Free SASD and I¹²⁵ were removed by size exclusion column (KwikSep columns, Pierce). For cross-linking studies, I¹²⁵-SASD-gp96 (50 μg gp96) was incubated with purified CD11b⁺ cells. Unbound protein was removed by washing. All procedures to this point were carried out in very dim light. Proteins were cross-linked with UV light. Cells were lysed with lysis buffer (0.5%NP4O, 10mM Tris, 1mMEDTA, 150mM NaCl) and treated with 100 mM 2-mercaptoethanol to cleave the cross-linker. Cell lysates were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography.

Re-presentation assays. Re-presentation assays were carried out as described (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, Science 269:1585-1588). Antigen presenting cells (RAW264.7 macrophage cell line) were plated at a 1:1 ratio with AH I -specific T cells in complete RPMI. Approximately 10,000 cells of each type were used. Gp96 (10 μg/ml) chaperoning the AH1-20 mer peptide (RVTYHSPSYVYHOFERRAK) was added to the cells and the entire culture was incubated for 20 hrs. Stimulation of T cells was measured by quantifying the amount of IFN-γ released into the supernatants by ELISA (Endogen).

Protein Microsequencing. Proteins identified by affinity chromatography were analyzed on SDS-PAGE and stained with coomasie blue or transferred onto PVDF membrane and stained with coomasie blue, all of it under keratin-free conditions. Protein

bands were excised with a razor from the gel or membrane. Tryptic peptides from an 80kDa faint coomassie band were extracted by 50% acetonitrile, 5% formic acid, dried, and loaded onto a 75 m 10 cm, reverse-phase C18, microcapillary column (3 µl vol) and tryptic peptides were separated by on-line microcapillary liquid chromatography-tendem mass spectrometry followed by database searching using the SEQUEST program as previously described. (Gatlin *et al.*,2000, Anal. Chem. 72:757-63; Link *et al.*, 1999, Nat. Biotechnol. 17:676-82). The analysis was carried out in a data-dependent auto-MS/MS fashion using a Finnigan LCQ iontrap Mass Spectrometer.

10 6.3 RESULTS

Identification of an 80 kDa protein as a potential gp96 receptor. Homogenous preparations of gp96 were coupled to FITC and the gp96-FITC was used to stain RAW264.7 cells, shown to be functionally capable of re-presenting gp96-chaperoned peptides. Gp96-FITC but not control albumin-FITC preparations stained the cell surface of RAW264.7 cells 15 (FIG. 1A). Plasma membrane preparations of cell surface-biotinylated RAW264.7 cells were solubilized in 0.08% octyl-glucoside and the soluble extract was applied to a gp96-Sepharose column. The bound proteins were eluted with 3M sodium chloride. SDS-PAGE analysis of the eluate showed 2 major bands of ~75-80 kDa size (FIG. 1B, top left). Blotting of this gel with avidin-peroxidase showed that both bands were biotinylated, indicating their surface 20 localization (FIG. 1B, bottom left). Affinity purification of membrane extracts of RAW264.7 cells over control serum albumin affinity columns did not result in isolation of any proteins, nor did probing of immunoblots of such gels with avidin peroxidase detect any albuminbinding surface proteins (FIG. 1B, top and bottom center lanes). As an additional control, chromatography of membrane extracts of P815 cells which do not bind gp96-FITC and 25 which do not re-present gp96-chaperoned peptides, on gp96 affinity columns did not result in elution of any gp96-binding proteins (FIG. 1B, top and bottom right lanes).

In parallel experiments, gp96 molecules were coupled to the radio-iodinated linker sulfosuccinimidyl (4-azidosalicylamido) hexanoate (SASD) which contains a photo crosslinkable group. Gp96-SASD-I¹²⁵ was pulsed onto peritoneal macrophages, which have been shown previously to re-present gp96-chaperoned peptides (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, Science 269:1585-1588). Excess gp96-SASD was removed by multiple rounds of washing of the cells and photoactivation was carried out by exposure of cells to UV light for 10 mm. Cell lysates were reduced in order to transfer the I¹²⁵ group to the putative gp96 ligand and were analyzed by SDS- PAGE followed by autoradiography. The gp96 molecule was observed to cross-link to an ~80 kDa band specifically present in re-presentation-competent macrophage but not in the re-presentation-incompetent P815 cells (FIG. 1C). This band

appears to correspond in size to the larger of the two bands seen in eluates of gp96 affinity columns (FIG. 1D). No band corresponding to the lower band in that preparation is seen in the photo cross-linked preparation. The observation of a specific binding of gp96 to an 80 kDa protein in two different re-presentation-competent cell types, but not in a representation-incompetent cell line, and by two independent assays supported the candidacy of the 80 kDa molecule for the gp96 receptor.

Antiserum against the 80 kDa protein inhibits re-presentation of a gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptide. The eluates containing the 75-80 kDa proteins were used to immunize a New Zealand white rabbit, and pre-immune and immune sera were used to probe blots of 10 plasma membrane extracts of the re-presentation-competent RAW264.7 and primary peritoneal macrophages and the re-presentation-incompetent P815 cells. The immune but not the pre-immune serum detected the 80 kDa band (and a faint lower 75 kDa band) in plasma membrane extracts of primary macrophage and the RAW264.7 membranes but not of P815 cells (FIG. 2A). The pre-immune and immune sera were tested in a functional assay for their 15 ability to block re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned peptides. The L^d-restricted epitope AH1 derived from the gp70 antigen of murine colon carcinoma CT26 (Huang et al., 1996, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 93:9730-9735) was used as the model system. Complexes of gp96 with an AH1 precursor (used to inhibit direct presentation) were pulsed onto RAW264.7 cells which were used to stimulate a L^d/AH1-specific CD8+ T cell clone. Release of interferon-y 20 by the clones was measured as a marker of their activation. RAW264.7 cells were able to represent gp96-chaperoned AH1 precursor effectively in this assay. It was observed that at the highest concentration, the immune sera inhibited re-presentation completely (FIG. 2B). Although the pre-immune serum was ineffective in inhibiting representation as compared to the immune sera, it did inhibit re-presentation significantly at higher concentrations. The 25 significance of this observation became clear later when we determined the identity of the gp96 receptor. Repeated immunizations with the affinity-purified gp96-binding proteins did not result in corresponding increase in antibody titers.

Identification of the 80 kDa protein as an amino terminal fragment of the heavy chain of the α2M receptor. The 80 kDa protein eluted from the gp96 affinity column was resolved on SDS-PAGE and visualized by staining with Coomassie Brilliant Blue. The protein band was subjected to in-gel trypsin digestion and mass spectrometry-based protein microsequencing as described in the methods in Section 6.2. Four independent tryptic peptides corresponding to N-terminal region of the α2-macroglobulin (α2M) receptor, designated by immunologists as CD91, were identified (FIG. 3C).

 $\alpha 2M$ inhibits re-presentation of a gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptide by RAW264.7. $\alpha 2M$ receptor is one of the known natural ligands for the $\alpha 2M$ receptor. Its ability to inhibit

re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned antigenic peptide AH1 was tested in the assay described in FIG. 2. a2M but not control proteins selectin (CD62) or serum albumin was observed to inhibit re-presentation completely and titratably (FIG. 4). This observation was also consistent with the result in FIG. 2 that while the pre-immune serum did not detect an 80 kDa band in plasma membranes of RAW264.7 cells, it did inhibit re-presentation to some degree at high concentrations. Thus, by structural as well as functional criteria, the α2M receptor was determined to fulfill the criteria essential for a receptor for gp96.

6.4 DISCUSSION

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The α 2M receptor, which is also designated CD91, was initially identified as a protein related to the low density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor Related Protein (LRP) (Strickland et al., 1990, J. Biol. Chem. 265:17401-17404; Kristensen et al., 1990, FEBS Lett. 276:151-155). The protein consists of an ~420 kDa α subunit, an 85 kDa β subunit and a 39 kDa tightly associated molecule (RAP). The α and β subunits are encoded by a single 15 transcript of ~15 Kb in size (Van Leuven et al., 1993, Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 1173:71-74. The receptor has been shown to be present in cells of the monocytic lineage and in hepatocytes, fibroblasts and keratinocytes. CD91 has been shown previously to bind the activated form of the plasma glycoprotein $\alpha 2M$, which binds to and inhibits a wide variety of endoproteinases. α2M receptor also binds to other ligands such as transforming growth 20 factor β (O'Connor-McCourt et al., 1987, J. Biol. Chem. 262:14090-14099), platelet-derived growth factor (Huang et al., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 81:342-346), and fibroblast growth factor (Dennis et al., 1989, J. Biol. Chem. 264:7210-7216). α2M is thus believed to regulate, and specifically diminish, the activities of its various ligands. Complexed with these various ligands, α2M binds α2M receptor on the cell surface and is internalized through 25 receptor-mediated endocytosis. Uptake of α2M-complexed ligands has been assumed thus far to be the primary function of the α2M receptor, although a role for it in lipid metabolism is also assumed. α 2M receptor ligands other than α 2M, such as tissue-specific plasminogen activator-inhibitor complex (Orth et al., 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89:7422-7426) and urokinase-PAI1 complex (Nykjaer et al., 1992, J. Biol. Chem. 267:14543-14546), have 30 been identified. These ligands attest to a role for α2M receptor in clearing a range of extracellular, plasma products.

The studies reported here show that the heat shock protein gp96 is an additional ligand for the α2M receptor. The human gp96-coding gene has been mapped previously by us at chromosome 12 (q24.2→q24.3) (Maki et al., 1993, Somatic Cell Mol. Gen. 19:73-81). 35 It is of interest in this regard that the α 2M receptor gene has been mapped to the same chromosome and at a not too distant location ($q13 \rightarrow q14$) (Hilliker et al. Genomics 13:472-

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474). Gp96 binds α 2M receptor directly and not through other ligands such as α 2M. Homogenous preparations of gp96, in solution, or cross-linked to a solid matrix, bind to the α 2M receptor. Indeed, the major ligand for the α 2M receptor, α 2M, actually inhibits interaction of gp96 with α2M receptor, instead of promoting it, providing evidence that gp96 is a direct ligand for the α2M receptor. The 80 kDa protein shown to bind gp96 is clearly an amino terminal degradation product of the α subunit of the α 2M receptor. Degradation products of the α2M receptor in this size range have also been observed in previous studies (Jensen et al., 1989, Biochem. Arch. 5:171-176), and may indicate the existence of a discrete ectodomain in the α2M receptor which may be particularly sensitive to proteolytic cleavage.

As shown here, the gp96- α2M receptor interaction provides a new type of function for α2M receptor, a function of a sensor, not only of the extracellular environment with its previously known plasma-based ligands, but also a sensor of the intracellular milieu as well. HSPs such as gp96 are obligate intracellular molecules and are released into the extracellular milieu only under conditions of necrotic (but not apoptotic) cell death. Thus, the α 2M 15 receptor may act as a sensor for necrotic cell death (see FIG. 5), just as the scavenger receptor CD36 and the recently identified phosphatidyl serine-binding protein act as sensors of apoptotic cell death and receptors for apoptotic cells (Savill et al., 1992, J. Clin. Invest.90:1513-1522; Fadok et al., 2000, Nature 405:85-90). Interaction of the macrophages with the apoptotic cells leads to a down-regulation of the inflammatory cytokines such as 20 TNF (Fadok et al., 2000, supra), while gp96-APC interaction leads to re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned peptides by MHC I molecules of the APC, followed by stimulation of antigen-specific T cells (Suto and Srivastava, 1995, supra) and, in addition, secretion of proinflammatory cytokines such as TNF, GM-CSF and IL-12. Interestingly, α2M, an independent ligand for the α2M receptor, inhibits representation of gp96-chaperoned 25 peptides by macrophages. This observation suggests that re-presentation of gp96-chaperoned peptides can not occur physiologically in blood, but only within tissues as a result of localized necrotic cell death. This is consistent with the complete absence of gp96 or other HSPs in blood under all conditions tested. Together, these observations point towards a possible mechanism whereby the release of HSPs in the blood as a result of severe tissue 30 injury and lysis will not lead to a systemic and lethal pro-inflammatory cytokine cascade.

It is possible, therefore, that the α2M receptor renders it possible for the APCs to sample (i) the extracellular milieu of the blood through α2M and other plasma ligands and (ii) the intracellular milieu of the tissues through HSPs, particularly of the gp96 family. The former permits APCs to implement their primordial phagocytic function, while the latter 35 allows them to execute its innate and adaptive immunological functions. Viewed in another perspective, recognition of apoptotic cells by APCs through CD36 or phophatidyl serine,

leads to anti-inflammatory signals, while interaction of the APC with necrotic cells through α2M receptor leads to pro-inflammatory innate and adaptive immune responses (see Srivastava et al., 1998, Immunity 8: 657-665).

The invention is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described which are intended as single illustrations of individual aspects of the invention, and functionally equivalent methods and components are within the scope of the invention. Indeed various modifications of the invention, in addition to those shown and described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and 10 accompanying drawings. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

All references cited herein, including patent applications, patents, and other publications, are incorporated by reference herein in their entireties for all purposes.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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- 1. A method for identifying a compound that modulates an HSP- α 2M receptor-mediated process, comprising:
- (a) contacting a test compound with a heat shock protein and an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor; and
- (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity or expression, such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of alpha
 (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound
 that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified.
 - 2. The method of Claim 1, in which the compound identified is an antagonist which interferes with the interaction of the heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, further comprising the step of:
- 15 (c) determining whether the level interferes with the interaction of the heat shock protein and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
 - 3. The method of Claim 1, in which the test compound is an antibody specific for the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.

4. The method of Claim 1, in which the test compound is an antibody is specific for alpha (2) macroglobulin.

- 5. The method of Claim 1, in which the test compound is an antibody is specific for a heat shock protein.
 - 6. The method of Claim 1, in which the test compound is a small molecule.
 - 7. The method of Claim 1, in which the test compound is a peptide.
 - 8. The method of Claim 7, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor (SEQ ID NO.: 7).
- 9. The method of Claim 7, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive 35 amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin (SEQ ID NO.: 4).

- 10. The method of Claim 7, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of a heat shock protein sequence.
- 11. The method of Claim 1, in which the compound is an agonist which enhances the interaction of the heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
- 12. The method of Claim 1 in which the HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process affects an autoimmune disorder, a disease or disorder involving disruption of antigen presentation or endocytosis, a disease or disorder involving cytokine clearance or
 inflammation, a proliferative disorder, a viral disorder or other infectious disease, hypercholesterolemia, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, or osteoporosis.
 - 13. A method for identifying a compound that modulates an HSP- α 2M receptor-mediated process, comprising:
 - (a) contacting a test compound with a heat shock protein and an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cell; and
 - (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity or expression in the cell,

such that if the level of activity or expression measured in (b) differs from the level of alpha 20 (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified.

14. The method of Claim 1 or 13 wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to interact with a heat shock protein.

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- 15. The method of Claim 13 wherein the heat shock protein is non-covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to re-present the antigenic peptide.
- 30 16. The method of Claim 13 wherein the heat shock protein is non-covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response against the antigenic peptide.
- 17. A method for identifying a compound that modulates the binding of a heat shock protein to the α2M receptor, comprising:

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- (a) contacting a heat shock protein with an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, or fragment, or analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, in the presence of a test compound; and
- (b) measuring the amount of heat shock protein bound to the alpha (2)
 5 macroglobulin receptor, or fragment, analog, derivative or mimetic thereof, such that if the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in (b) differs from the amount of bound heat shock protein measured in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates the binding of an HSP to the α2M receptor is identified.
- 10 18. The method of Claim 17 in which the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor contacted in step (a) is on a cell surface.
 - 19. The method of Claim 17 wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor is immobilized to a solid surface.
 - 20. The method of Claim 19 wherein the solid surface is a microtiter dish.
 - 21. The method of Claim 17 wherein the amount of bound heat shock protein is measured by contacting the cell with a heat shock protein-specific antibody.

22. The method of Claim 17 wherein the heat shock protein is labeled and the amount of bound heat shock protein is measured by detecting the label.

- 23. The method of Claim 22 wherein the heat shock protein is labeled with a fluorescent label.
 - 24. A method for identifying a compound that modulates heat shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells comprising:
- adding a test compound to a mixture of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptorexpressing cells and a complex consisting essentially of a heat shock protein noncovalently associated with an antigenic molecule, under conditions conducive to alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-mediated endocytosis;
- (b) measuring the level of stimulation of antigen-specific cytotoxic T cells by the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells,

such that if the level measured in (b) differs from the level of said stimulation in the absence of the test compound, then a compound that modulates heat shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells is identified.

- 5 25. The method of Claim 24, in which the measuring the level of the antigenic molecule presented on the cell surface of step (b) comprises:
 - (i) adding the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells formed in step (a) to T cells under conditions conducive to the activation of the T cells; and
- 10 (ii) comparing the level of activation of said cytotoxic T cells with the level of activation of T cells by an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cell formed in the absence of the test compound,

wherein an increase of decrease in level of T cell activation indicates that a compound that modulates heat shock protein-mediated antigen presentation by alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-expressing cells is identified.

- 26. The method of Claim 1, 18, or 24 in which the heat shock protein is gp96.
- 27. A method for detecting a heat shock protein-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-related disorder in a mammal comprising measuring the level of activity from an HSP-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-mediated process in a patient sample, such that if the measured level differs from the level found in clinically normal individuals, then a heat shock protein-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-related disorder is detected.
- 25 28. The method of Claim 27 comprising contacting a sample derived from a patient with an antibody specific for the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor under conditions such that immunospecific binding by the antibody.
- 29. The method of Claim 27 comprising contacting a sample derived from a 30 patient with an antibody specific for a heat shock protein under conditions such that immunospecific binding by the antibody.
- 30. The method of Claim 27 comprising contacting a sample derived from a patient with an antibody specific for an HSP-α2M complex under conditions such that immunospecific binding by the antibody.

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- 31. A method for modulating an immune response comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound that modulates the interaction of a heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
- 5 32. The method of Claim 31, in which the compound is an agonist which enhances the interaction of the heat shock protein and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
- 33. A method for treating an autoimmune disorder comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a purified compound that interferes with the interaction of a heat shock protein with the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
 - 34. The method of Claim 31 or 33 in which the compound in an antagonist that interferes with the interaction between the heat shock protein and the α 2M receptor.
- 15 35. The method of Claim 34, in which the antagonist is an antibody specific for alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.
 - 36. The method of Claim 34, in which the antagonist is an antibody specific for a heat shock protein.
 - 37. The method of Claim 34, in which the antagonist is a small molecule.
 - 38. The method of Claim 34, in which the antagonist is a peptide.
- 25 39. The method of Claim 34, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor (SEQ ID NO.:1).
 - 40. The method of Claim 34, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of alpha (2) macroglobulin (SEQ ID NO.: 3).
 - 41. The method of Claim 34, in which the peptide comprises at least 5 consecutive amino acids of a heat shock protein sequence.
- 42. A method for treating an autoimmune disorder comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a recombinant cell that expresses an alpha (2)

macroglobulin receptor which decreases the uptake of a heat shock protein by a functional alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.

- 43. A method for increasing the immunopotency of a cancer cell or an infected cell comprising transforming said cell with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.
- 44. A method for increasing the immunopotency of a cancer cell or an infected 10 cell comprising:
 - (a) transforming said cell with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, and
- (b) administering said cell to an individual in need of treatment, 15 so as to obtain an elevated immune response.
 - 45. A recombinant cancer cell transformed with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.
 - 46. A recombinant infected cell transformed with a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that (i) is operably linked to a promoter, and (ii) encodes an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.
- 25 47. The recombinant cell of Claim 45 or 46 which is a human cell.
- 48. A kit, comprising in one or more containers: (a) an anti-α2M receptor antibody or a nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to an α2M receptor nucleic acid, (b) a purified heat shock protein, nucleic acid encoding a heat shock protein, or cell expressing a heat shock protein; and (c) instructions for use in detecting a heat shock protein-alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor-related disorder.
 - 49. The kit of Claim 48 wherein the antibody or nucleic acid probe is labeled with a detectable marker.

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- 50. The kit of Claim 48 further comprising a labeled macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.
- 51. A kit, in one or more containers, comprising: (a) a purified heat shock protein, nucleic acid encoding a heat shock protein, or cell expressing a heat shock protein; and (b) an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, nucleic acid encoding an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, or cell expressing an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide.
- 10 52. The kit of Claim 51 in which the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, nucleic acid encoding an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide, or cell expressing an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor polypeptide is purified.
- 53. The kit of Claim 51 further comprising instructions for use in treating an autoimmune disorder, an infectious disease, or a proliferative disorder.
 - 54. A method for identifying an α2M receptor fragment capable of binding a heat shock protein, said method comprising:
 - (a) contacting a heat shock protein, or peptide-binding fragment thereof, with one or more alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor fragments; and
 - (b) identifying an α2M receptor fragment which specifically binds to the heat shock protein, or peptide-binding fragment thereof.
- 55. A method for identifying an α2M receptor fragment capable of inducing an 25 HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process, said method comprising:
 - (a) contacting a heat shock protein with a cell expressing α2M receptor fragment; and
- (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the cell, such that if the level of the HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process or activity measured in (b) is greater than the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of the α2M receptor fragment, then an α2M receptor fragment capable of inducing an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified.
- 56. The method of Claim 55 wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to interact with the heat shock protein.

- 57. The method of Claim 55 wherein the heat shock protein is non-covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to re-present the antigenic peptide.
- 5 58. The method of Claim 55 wherein the heat shock protein is non-covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response against the antigenic peptide.
- 59. A method for identifying a heat shock protein fragment capable of binding an 10 α2M receptor, said method comprising:
 - (a) contacting an $\alpha 2M$ receptor with one or more heat shock protein fragments; and
 - (b) identifying a heat shock protein fragment which specifically binds to the $\alpha 2M$ receptor.
- 60. A method for identifying a heat shock protein fragment capable of inducing an HSP- α 2M receptor-mediated process, said method comprising:
 - (a) contacting an $\alpha 2M$ receptor fragment with a cell expressing a heat shock protein; and
- 20 (b) measuring the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the cell, such that if the level of the HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process or activity measured in (b) is greater than the level of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity in the absence of said heat shock protein fragment, then a heat shock protein fragment capable of inducing an HSP-α2M receptor-mediated process is identified.
 - 61. The method of Claim 60 wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to interact with the heat shock protein fragment.
- 62. The method of Claim 60 wherein the heat shock protein fragment is non-30 covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to re-present the antigenic peptide.
- 63. The method of Claim 60 wherein the heat shock protein fragment is non-covalently associated with an antigenic peptide and the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor activity measured is the ability to stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response against the antigenic peptide.

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to the use of alpha (2) macroglobulin ("α2M") receptor as a heat shock protein receptor, cells that express the α2M receptor bound to an HSP, and antibodies and other molecules that bind the α2M receptor-HSP complex. The invention also relates to screening assays to identify compounds that modulate the interaction of an HSP with the α2M receptor, and methods for using compositions comprising α2M-receptor sequences for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders, proliferative disorders, and infectious diseases.

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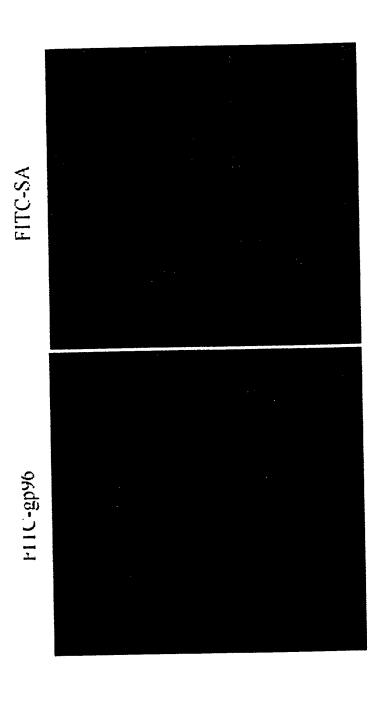


FIG. 1a

Membranes from	RAW	264.7	P815	
Affinity column	gp96	SA	gp96	<i>.</i>
212 🗷	-\$.			
116 =				:
83 ≖			٠.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
51 ⊭				
35 ⊭	•			
28 ⊭				

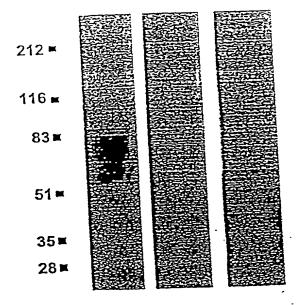


FIG. 1b

Cells MO MO MO P815
125_{I-SASD-gp96} + + + +

UV + - + +

2-ME + + - +

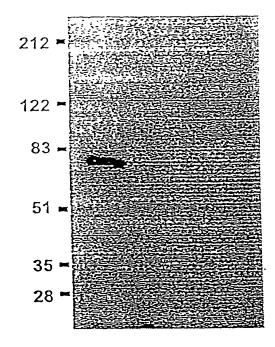


FIG. 1c

Pre-immune	Post-immune
PANIZEA. Thactophage	PANISA. I Inacrophade
122	
83	
51	
35	E Commence of the Commence of

FIG. 2a

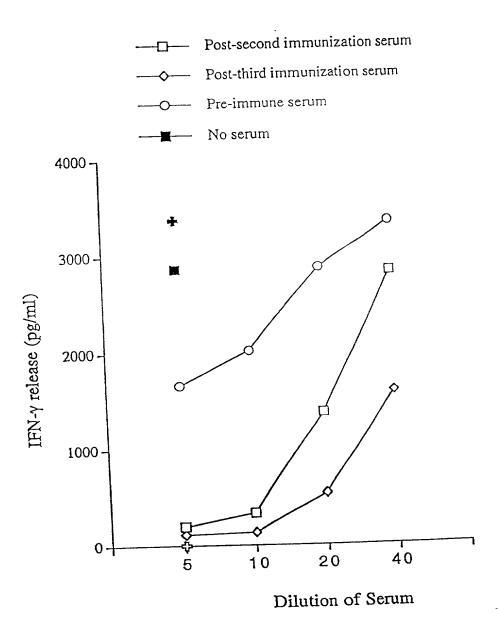


FIG. 2b

Se	q#	ь	у	+
				- -
G	1	58.1	-	10
G	2	115.1	1095.2	9
Α	3	186.2	1038.2	8
L	4	299.3	967.1	7
Н	5	436.5	853.9	6
I	6	549.6	716.8	5
Y	7	712.8	603.6	4
Η	8	850.0	440.5	3
Q	9	978.1	303.3	2
R	10	-	175.2	1

FIG. 3a

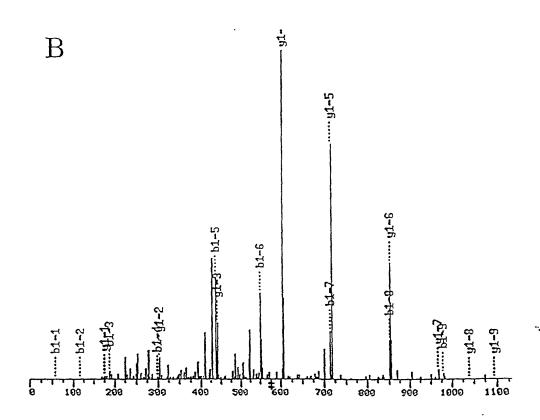
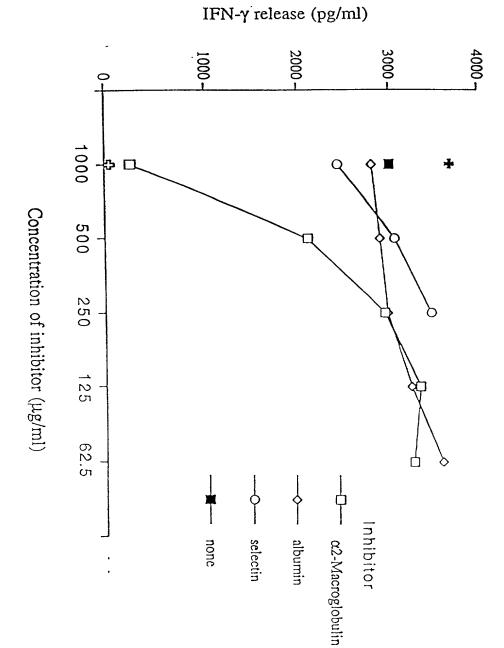


FIG. 3b

Position		Sequence
509-518 328-337 460-469	955.0122 973.1753	SGFSLGSDGK (Sea 10 M:54) GIALDPAMGK (Sea 10 Mo:55) GGALHIYHQR (Sea 10 Mo:56) VFFTDYGQIPK (Sea 10 Mo:57)
338-348	1315.5116	AFFIDIGGIFT () 48 10 100 . 3 !

FIG. 3c



(SHEET θ OF g)

8449-123

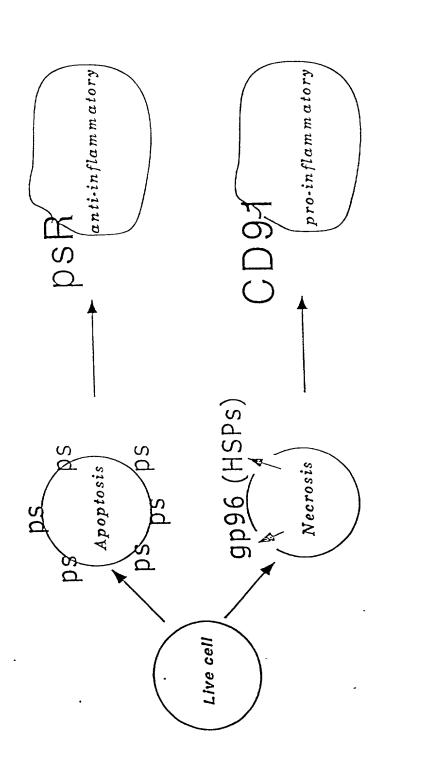


FIG. 5

GGCCCCTA CAATTGTC GAGGGGGA CGCACCCC CCTGGTTC GGGACCCC	ACC AAGG GCA TTTT AGA GGAG GCG TCAG CGC TTTG CCC AATT	AGTGCA C CACCCC C TGCAGC C CGAGGA G CAGGCC C CTTAAG G GGGGGG G CCACAC C	ATCGGGTC GGAGTCGG TAAAGCAG TTCCCAGG AAGGATAA GCGAGGAC ATG CTG	C ACGC C TCCG G GGTG G GGCT G ATAG A AGAA	CCCCCA SAGATGG SAAGGGT CCGGAAC SAAGAGT AGTAACA CCG CCG	CCCCCA GGCTGTG TCGAATT TGTACCA CGGGGAG GGACCAG	CCC C AGC T TGG C TTT C AGG A AGG C	CTC	CCTCC CCTGG AGGGGG ATGCC TAAAGG GGGCTG GTG	60 120 180 240 300 360 420
		GCT CTG Ala Leu 15		Gly A						519
		AAG CAG Lys Gln								567
TCA AAG Ser Lys	GGC TGG Gly Trp 45	CGG TGT Arg Cys	GAC GGT Asp Gly 50	GAA A	AGA GAT Arg Asp	TGC CCC Cys Pro 55	GAC Asp	GGC Gly	TCT Ser	615
		GAG ATC Glu Ile								663
		AGT TGT Ser Cys 80								711
		GGG ATC Gly Ile 95		Cys M						759
		GAG CTC Glu Leu								807
		CCT ACA Pro Thr		Gly P						855
		GAG GCA Glu Ala								903
		GGC ACC Gly Thr 160	Cys Ser							951
		GGC TGT Gly Cys 175		Gly 1						999
		GCC AAG Ala Lys								1047

FIG. 6a

		TCT Ser								1095
		ATC Ile								1143
		GCC Ala								1191
		ACA Thr 255								1239
		GAG Glu								1287
		GCA Ala								1335
		GAC Asp								1383
		CTG Leu								1431
		ATG Met 335								1479
		CGC Arg								1527 •
		ATC Ile								1575
		TAC Tyr								1623
		GGG Gly								1671
		TAC Tyr 415				Glu			Ala	1719
		AAT Asn			Gln			Ile		1767

FIG. 6a

GTG Val	AAC Asn	CGG Arg 445	TTC Phe	AAC Asn	AGT Ser	ACT Thr	GAG Glu 450	TAC Tyr	CAG Gln	GTC Val	GTC Val	ACC Thr 455	CGT Arg	GTG Val	GAC Asp	1815
AAG Lys	GGT Gly 460	GGT Gly	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	CAT His	ATC Ile 465	TAC Tyr	CAC His	CAG Gln	CGA Arg	CGC Arg 470	CAG Gln	CCC Pro	CGA Arg	GTG Val	1863
CGG Arg 475	AGT Ser	CAC His	GCC Ala	TGT Cys	GAG Glu 480	AAT Asn	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	TAC Tyr	GGG Gly 485	AAG Lys	CCA Pro	GGT Gly	GGC Gly	TGC Cys 490	1911
TCC Ser	GAC Asp	ATC Ile	TGC Cy s	CTC Leu 495	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	AGT Ser	CAC His 500	AAG Lys	GCA Ala	AGG Arg	ACC Thr	TGC Cys 505	AGG Arg	1959
TGC Cys	AGG Arg	TCT Ser	GGC Gly 510	TTC Phe	AGC Ser	CTG Leu	GGA Gly	AGT Ser 515	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	AAG Lys	TCT Ser	TGT Cys 520	AAG Lys	AAA Lys	2007
CCT Pro	GAA Glu	CAT His 525	GAG Glu	CTG Leu	TTC Phe	CTC Leu	GTG Val 530	TAT Tyr	GGC Gly	AAG Lys	GGC Gly	CGA Arg 535	CCA Pro	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	2055
ATT Ile	AGA Arg 540	GGC Gly	ATG Met	GAC Asp	ATG Met	GGG Gly 545	GCC Ala	AAG Lys	GTC Val	CCA Pro	GAT Asp 550	GAG Glu	CAC His	ATG Met	ATC Ile	2103
CCC Pro 555	ATC Ile	GAG Glu	AAC Asn	CTT Leu	ATG Met 560	AAT Asn	CCA Pro	CGC Arg	GCT Ala	CTG Leu 565	GAC Asp	TTC Phe	CAC His	GCC Ala	GAG Glu 570	2151
ACC Thr	GGC Gly	TTC Phe	ATC Ile	TAC Tyr 575	TTT Phe	GCT Ala	GAC Asp	ACC Thr	ACC Thr 580	AGC Ser	TAC Tyr	CTC Leu	ATT Ile	GGC Gly 585	CGC Arg	2199
CAG Gln	AAA Lys	ATT Ile	GAT Asp 590	GGC Gly	ACG Thr	GAG Glu	AGA Arg	GAG Glu 595	ACT Thr	ATC Ile	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	GAT Asp 600	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	2247
CAC His	AAT Asn	GTG Val 605	GAG Glu	GGC Gly	GTA Val	GCC Ala	GTG Val 610	GAC Asp	TGG Trp	ATG Met	GGA Gly	GAC Asp 615	AAT Asn	CTT Leu	TAC Tyr	2295
TGG Trp	ACT Thr 620	Asp	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	CCC Pro	AAG Lys 625	Lys	ACC Thr	ATT Ile	AGT Ser	GTG Val 630	Ala	AGG Arg	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	2343
AAA Lys 635	GCC	GCT Ala	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	CGG Arg 640	Lys	ACT Thr	CTA Leu	ATT Ile	GAG Glu 645	Gly	AAG Lys	ATG Met	ACA Thr	CAC His 650	2391
CCC	AGG Arg	GCC Ala	ATT	GTA Val 655	Val	GAT Asp	CCA Pro	CTC Lev	AAT Asn 660	Gl	TGG Trp	ATG Met	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp 665	ACA Thr	2,439
GAC Asp	TGG Trp	GAG Glu	GAG Glu 670	ı Asp	CCC Pro	AAC Lys	GAC Asp	AG1 Se1 675	Arg	G CGA	A GGC	G CGG y Arg	CTC Leu 680	ı Glu	AGG Arg	2487

FIG. 6a

										. -
	ATG Met 685									2535
	TGG Trp									2583
	GTG Val									2631
	GAC Asp									2679
	CTG Leu									2727
	AGC Ser 765									2775
	ACC Thr						_		-	2823
	GAC Asp									2871
	GGA Gly									2919
	GCC Ala									2967
	GCG Ala 845									3015
	GCC Ala									3063
	GAC Asp									3111
	CAA Gln									3159
		Asn						Cys	GGC Gly	3207

FIG. 6a

											GCC Ala					3255
											ATT Ile 950					3303
											TCC Ser					3351
											CAA Gln					3399
											GAC Asp	Asn				3447
	Gly					Glu					CAC His					3495
Thr					Asn					Ile	CCC Pro 1030					3543
				Asn					Tyr		GAC Asp			His		3591
			Asn					Pro			GGC Gly		His			3639
		Gln					Gly				CCC Pro	Leu				3687
	Asp					Cys					GAT Asp					3735
Glu					Val					Val	AAG Lys 1110					3783
				Cys					Trp		TGT Cys			Asp		3831
			Asp					Glu		Cys	GAG Glu		Leu	_	Cys	3879
		Pro					Ala				TCT Ser			Leu		3927

FIG. 6a

CCT GAC AAG CTG TGC GAC GGC AAG GAT GAC TGT GGA GAC GGC TCG GAT Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp Gly Lys Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp 1165 1170 1175	3975
GAG GGC GAG CTC TGT GAC CAG TGT TCT CTG AAT AAT GGT GGC TGT AGT Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp Gln Cys Ser Leu Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser 1180	4023
CAC AAC TGC TCA GTG GCC CCT GGT GAA GGC ATC GTG TGC TCT TGC CCT His Asn Cys Ser Val Ala Pro Gly Glu Gly Ile Val Cys Ser Cys Pro 1195 1200 1205 1210	4071
CTG GGC ATG GAG CTG GGC TCT GAC AAC CAC ACC TGC CAG ATC CAG AGC Leu Gly Met Glu Leu Gly Ser Asp Asn His Thr Cys Gln Ile Gln Ser 1215 1220 1225	4119
TAC TGT GCC AAG CAC CTC AAA TGC AGC CAG AAG TGT GAC CAG AAC AAG Tyr Cys Ala Lys His Leu Lys Cys Ser Gln Lys Cys Asp Gln Asn Lys 1230 1235 1240	4167
TTC AGT GTG AAG TGC TCC TGC TAC GAG GGC TGG GTC TTG GAG CCT GAC Phe Ser Val Lys Cys Ser Cys Tyr Glu Gly Trp Val Leu Glu Pro Asp 1245 1250 1255	4215
GGG GAA ACG TGC CGC AGT CTG GAT CCC TTC AAA CTG TTC ATC ATC TTC Gly Glu Thr Cys Arg Ser Leu Asp Pro Phe Lys Leu Phe Ile Ile Phe 1260 1265 1270	4263
TCC AAC CGC CAC GAG ATC AGG CGC ATT GAC CTT CAC AAG GGG GAC TAC Ser Asn Arg His Glu Ile Arg Arg Ile Asp Leu His Lys Gly Asp Tyr 1275 1280 1285 1290	4311
AGC GTC CTA GTG CCT GGC CTG CGC AAC ACT ATT GCC CTG GAC TTC CAC Ser Val Leu Val Pro Gly Leu Arg Asn Thr Ile Ala Leu Asp Phe His 1295 1300 1305	4359
CTC AGC CAG AGT GCC CTC TAC TGG ACC GAC GCG GTA GAG GAC AAG ATC Leu Ser Gln Ser Ala Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Ala Val Glu Asp Lys Ile 1310 1315 1320	4407
TAC CGT GGG AAA CTC CTG GAC AAC GGA GCC CTG ACC AGC TTT GAG GTG Tyr Arg Gly Lys Leu Leu Asp Asn Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Phe Glu Val 1325 1330 1335	4455
GTG ATT CAG TAT GGC TTG GCC ACA CCA GAG GGC CTG GCT GTA GAT TGG Val Ile Gln Tyr Gly Leu Ala Thr Pro Glu Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp 1340 1345 1350	4503
ATT GCA GGC AAC ATC TAC TGG GTG GAG AGC AAC CTG GAC CAG ATC GAA Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr Trp Val Glu Ser Asn Leu Asp Gln Ile Glu 1355 1360 1365 1370	4551
GTG GCC AAG CTG GAC GGA ACC CTC CGA ACC ACT CTG CTG GCG GGT GAC Val Ala Lys Leu Asp Gly Thr Leu Arg Thr Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Asp 1375 1380 1385	4599
ATT GAG CAC CCG AGG GCC ATC GCT CTG GAC CCT CGG GAT GGG ATT CTG Ile Glu His Pro Arg Ala Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Arg Asp Gly Ile Leu 1390 1395 1400	4647

FIG. 6a

	Trp					Ala		CTG Leu			Ile				4695
Met					Arg			ATC Ile		Arg					4743
				Gly				GAT Asp	Tyr					Ile	4791
			Ala					ATC Ile					Tyr		4839
		His					Arg	GGA Gly 1475				Leu			4887
	Ala					Gly		GAG Glu			Trp				4935
Thr					Lys			AAG Lys		Thr					4983
				Thr				CCC Pro	Phe					Tyr	5031
			Gln					AAC Asn					Asn		5079
		Pro					Cys	CTC Leu 1555				Asn			5127 .
	Trp					Leu		AAG Lys			Lys				5175
Cys					Lys			CTG Leu		Ala					5223
				Leu				TAC Tyr	Tyr					Ser	5271
			Asp					ACG Thr					Asp		5319
		Arg						GTG Val 1635				Ala		Lys	5367

FIG. 6a

GCA TTT ATC AAC GGC ACT GGC GTG GAG ACC GTT GTC TCT GCA GAC Ala Phe Ile Asn Gly Thr Gly Val Glu Thr Val Val Ser Ala Asp 1645 1650 1655	
CCC AAC GCC CAC GGG CTG GCT GTG GAC TGG GTC TCC CGA AAT CTG Pro Asn Ala His Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Val Ser Arg Asn Leu 1660 1665 1670	TTT 5463 Phe
TGG ACA AGT TAC GAC ACC AAC AAG AAG CAG ATT AAC GTG GCC CGG Trp Thr Ser Tyr Asp Thr Asn Lys Lys Gln Ile Asn Val Ala Arg 1675 1680 1685	
GAC GGC TCC TTC AAG AAT GCG GTG GTG CAG GGC CTG GAG CAG CCC Asp Gly Ser Phe Lys Asn Ala Val Val Gln Gly Leu Glu Gln Pro 1695 1700 1705	
GGC CTG GTC GTC CAC CCG CTT CGT GGC AAG CTC TAC TGG ACT GAT Gly Leu Val Val His Pro Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp 1710 1715 1720	
GAC AAC ATC AGC ATG GCC AAC ATG GAT GGG AGC AAC CAC ACT CTG Asp Asn Ile Ser Met Ala Asn Met Asp Gly Ser Asn His Thr Leu 1725 1730 1735	
TTC AGT GGC CAG AAG GGC CCT GTG GGG TTG GCC ATT GAC TTC CCT Phe Ser Gly Gln Lys Gly Pro Val Gly Leu Ala Ile Asp Phe Pro 1740 1745 1750	
AGC AAA CTC TAC TGG ATC AGC TCT GGG AAC CAC ACA ATC AAC CGT Ser Lys Leu Tyr Trp Ile Ser Ser Gly Asn His Thr Ile Asn Arg 1755 1760 1765	
AAT CTG GAT GGG AGC GAG CTG GAG GTC ATC GAC ACC ATG CGG AGC Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Glu Leu Glu Val Ile Asp Thr Met Arg Ser 1775 1780 1785	
CTG GGC AAG GCC ACT GCC CTG GCC ATC ATG GGG GAC AAG CTG TGG Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Ala Leu Ala Ile Met Gly Asp Lys Leu Trp 1790 1795 1800	
GCA GAT CAG GTG TCA GAG AAG ATG GGC ACG TGC AAC AAA GCC GAT Ala Asp Gln Val Ser Glu Lys Met Gly Thr Cys Asn Lys Ala Asp 1805 1810 1815	
TCT GGG TCC GTG GTG CTG CGG AAC AGT ACC ACG TTG GTT ATG CAC Ser Gly Ser Val Val Leu Arg Asn Ser Thr Thr Leu Val Met His 1820 1825 1830	
AAG GTG TAT GAC GAG AGC ATC CAG CTA GAG CAT GAG GGC ACC AAC Lys Val Tyr Asp Glu Ser Ile Gln Leu Glu His Glu Gly Thr Asn 1835 1840 1845	
TGC AGT GTC AAC AAC GGA GAC TGT TCC CAG CTC TGC CTG CCA ACA Cys Ser Val Asn Asn Gly Asp Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Leu Pro Thr 1855 1860 1865	
GAG ACG ACT CGC TCC TGT ATG TGT ACA GCC GGT TAC AGC CTC CGG Glu Thr Thr Arg Ser Cys Met Cys Thr Ala Gly Tyr Ser Leu Arg 1870 1875 1880	

FIG. 6a

	a Cys Glu Gly		TTT CTC CTG TAC Phe Leu Leu Tyr 1895	
			CCC AAT GAC AAG Pro Asn Asp Lys 1910	
		Thr Ser Leu	GCT GTC GGA ATC Ala Val Gly Ile 925	
			GAT ATG GGC CTA Asp Met Gly Leu	
	a Lys Arg Asp		CGA GAG GAT GTG Arg Glu Asp Val 1960	
	y Arg Val Glu		GTG GAC TGG ATC Val Asp Trp Ile 1975	
			GTC ATC GAG GTT Val Ile Glu Val 1990	
		Val Val Ile	TCC CAG GGT CTG Ser Gln Gly Leu 2005	
			GGG TAC TTG TTC Gly Tyr Leu Phe	
	s Tyr Pro Arg		TCT CGC CTT GAT Ser Arg Leu Asp 2040	
	l Leu Val Asn		AGC TGG CCC AAT Ser Trp Pro Asn 2055	
Ser Val Asp Ty		Lys Leu Tyr	TGG TGT GAT GCT Trp Cys Asp Ala 2070	
		Leu Glu Thr	GGC GAG AAC CGG Gly Glu Asn Arg 2085	
			TCC GTG TCC GTG Ser Val Ser Val	
	yr Trp Ser Asp		GCC AAT GGC TCC Ala Asn Gly Ser 2120	: Ile Lys

FIG. 6a

	GGC Gly					Ala					Pro					6855
Ile	GGT Gly 2140				Lys					Phe						6903
	GGT Gly			Val					Asn					Gln		6951
	TTG Leu		Arg					Arg					Ala			6999
	CTG Leu	Ala					Ser					Ala				7047
	TAC Tyr					Ile					His					7095
Arg	AAC Asn 2220				Pro					Glu						7143
	AAT Asn			Ala					Tyr					Ser		7191
	ACC Thr		Asn					Ser					Gly			7239
	CAG Gln	Ile					Ser					Ile				7287
	GGC Gly					Leu					Gly					7335
Tyr	TGG Trp 2300				Thr					Thr						7383
	ACT Thr			Gly					Glu					Met		7431 -
	GAC Asp		His					Val					Ģln			7,479
	TTC Phe	Trp		Asn								Ile		Arg	GCA Ala	7527

FIG. 6a

	Leu					Val					GAG Glu 2					7575
Thr					Ala					Ala	GAG Glu 2390					7623
				Leu					Arg		GAG Glu			Gly		7671
			Val					Glu			CAC His		Phe			7719
		Tyr					Phe				TGG Trp	Val				7767
	Gln					Tyr					ATG Met					7815
Val					Gln					Ile	GCC Ala 2470					7863
				Glu					Arg		AAC Asn			Gly		7911
			Cys					Gln			GTC Val		Cys			7959
		Gly					Glu				TGC Cys	Arg				8007
	Ser					Asp					GCC Ala					8055
Ile					Thr					Ser	CAC His 2550					8103
				Pro					Ser		CGC Arg			Lys		8151
			Cys					Cys			AAC Asn		Ļeu		Cys	8199
		Val		Tyr			Asp		Ser		GAG Glu	Ile		Cys		8247

FIG. 6a

	Thr					Gly					Arg		GGG Gly			8295
Ile					Arg					Val			GAG Glu			8343
				Asn					Asp				TAT Tyr	Phe		8391
			Lys					Gln					ACA Thr			8439
		Ala					Cys					Asp	TGT Cys 2680			8487
	Ser					Cys					Arg		AGG Arg			8535
Leu					Cys					Cys			ATG Met			8583
				Glu					Asn				GAG Glu	Thr		8631
			Phe					Gln					AAC Asn			8679
		Ser					Cys					Asp	TGC Cys 2760			8727
	Ser					His					Thr		GJ Y			8775
Ser					Gly					Val			CGC Arg			8823
				Lys					Gly				AGT Ser	Val		8871
			Leu					Cys					Phe			8919
		Arg					Lys		Phe			Asp		Asp	CGT Arg	8967

FIG. 6a

			C CCT GAG TG Pro Glu Cys		9015
	Asn Glu Phe		C AAT GGG CG Asn Gly Ard 2870	g Cys Leu	9063
			r GAC TGT CAG n Asp Cys Hi: 2885		9111
			C AGC CCA GAG r Ser Pro Glu 2900	u His Lys	9159
Ala Ser Ser			C GGG CGC TGG r Gly Arg Cy: 5		9207
			r GGG GAC GG s Gly Asp Gl		9255
	Val Asn Glu		C CGC AAG CT r Arg Lys Le 295	u Ser Gly	9303
			C TTT AAG TG y Phe Lys Cy 2965		9351
			G ACC TGT GC g Thr Cys Al 2980	a Asp Leu	9399
Cys Ser Thr			G CTC TGC AT n Leu Cys Il 5		9447 .
			C TAT GCA CC y Tyr Ala Pr		9495
			T GAG GAG CC p Glu Glu Pr 303	o Phe Leu	9543
		Arg Lys Le	C AAC CTG GA u Asn Leu As 3045		9591
-			T GCG GTC GC n Ala Val Al 3060	a Leu Ala	9639
Tyr Arg Glu			G GGC GTG AC r Gly Val Th		9687

FIG. 6a

ATG ATT CGC Met Ile Arg 3085		His Leu					
CGG ACG GGC Arg Thr Gly 3100				Leu Ala			
GGC AAC CTG Gly Asn Leu 3115	Tyr Trp					Glu Val	
AAG CTT AAC Lys Leu Asn			Thr Val				
GAG CCC AGA Glu Pro Arg					Gly Tyr		
ACA GAC TGG Thr Asp Trp 3165		His Ser					
TCT GGC CGC Ser Gly Arg 3180				Lys Ile			
CTG ACC GTG Leu Thr Val 3195	Asp Tyr					Asp Ala	
GAG GAC TAC Glu Asp Tyr			Ser Leu				
GTG CTG AGC Val Leu Ser					Leu Thr		
GAC TAC GTC Asp Tyr Val 3245	Tyr Trp	Thr Asp					
CAC AAG ACC His Lys Thr 3260				Leu Leu			
CGG CCC ATG Arg Pro Met 3275	Asp Leu					Pro Asp	
CCC AAT CAC Pro Asn His		Lys Val	Asn Asn				
CTG CTG TCC Leu Leu Ser				Cys Ala			

FIG. 6a

	Leu					CGT Arg					Asn				10455
Gln					Asn	GAC Asp 3345				Pro					10503
				Asp		GGG Gly			Ser					Asp	10551
			Lys			CCA Pro		Gln					Thr		10599
		Asn				ATC Ile	Cys					Asp			10647
	Ser					TGC Cys					Cys				10695
Phe					Thr	AAC Asn 3425				Pro					10743
				Asn		GGG Gly			Glu					Cys	10791
			Cys			AAC Asn		Phe					Thr		10839
		Pro				GTC Val	Cys					His			10887
	Ser					AAC Asn					Thr				10935
Glu					Asp	TCT Ser 3505				Ile					10983
				Asp		TGT Cys			Gly					Lys	11031
			Glu			TGT Cys		Pro					Çys		11079
		Cys				CGT Arg	Trp					Asp			11127

FIG. 6a

	GAT Asp					Glu					Arg					11175
Ser	GAG Glu 3580				Ala					Ile						11223
	GAT Asp			His					Gly					Asp		11271
	CCC Pro		Cys					Phe					Gly			11319
	CCC Pro	Leu					Asp					Cys				11367
	GAC Asp					Gly					Thr					11415
Glu	TTT Phe 3660				Asn					Pro						11463
	GGA Gly			Asp					Ser					Glu		11511
	GCC Ala		Phe					Asn					Cys			11559
	CGA Arg	Val					Gly					Gly				11607 .
	GGA Gly					Glu					Pro					11655
Asn	CCC Pro 3740				Asp					Leu						11703
	CTA Leu			Ser					Met							11751
	TCC Ser		Glu					Ile					Thr		Cys	11799
	ACC Thr	Asn					Gly							Arg		11847

FIG. 6a

GAG . Glu	Lys	GCT Ala 805	GCC Ala	TAC Tyr	TGT Cys	Ala	TGC Cys 810	CGC Arg	TCG Ser	GGC Gly	Phe	CAT His 815	ACT Thr	GTG Val	CCG Pro	11895
GGC Gly 3	CAG Gln 820	CCC Pro	GGA Gly	TGC Cys	Gln	GAC Asp 825	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	GAG Glu	Cys	CTG Leu 8830	CGC Arg	TTT Phe	GGT Gly	ACC Thr	11943
TGC Cys 3835	TCT Ser	CAG Gln	CTC Leu	Trp	AAC Asn 840	AAA Lys	CCC Pro	AAG Lys	Gly	GGC Gly 8845	CAC His	CTC Leu	TGC Cys	Ser	TGT Cys 3850	11991
GCC Ala	CGC Arg	AAC Asn	Phe	ATG Met 8855	AAG Lys	ACA Thr	CAC His	Asn	ACC Thr 8860	TGC Cys	AAA Lys	GCT Ala	Glu	GGC Gly 3865	TCC Ser	12039
GAG Glu	TAC Tyr	Gln	GTG Val 8870	CTA Leu	TAC Tyr	ATC Ile	Ala	GAT Asp 8875	GAC Asp	AAC Asn	GAG Glu	Ile	CGC Arg 3880	AGC Ser	TTG Leu	12087
TTC Phe	Pro	GGC Gly 3885	CAC His	CCC Pro	CAC His	Ser	GCC Ala 3890	TAC Tyr	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	Thr	TTC Phe 3895	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	GAT Asp	12135
Glu	AGT Ser 3900	GTC Val	CGC Arg	ATA Ile	Asp	GCC Ala 3905	ATG Met	GAT Asp	GTC Val	His	GTC Val 3910	AAG Lys	GCC Ala	GGC Gly	CGT Arg	12183
GTC Val 3915	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	ACT Thr	Asn	TGG Trp 3920	CAC His	ACG Thr	GGC Gly	Thr	ATC Ile 3925	Ser	TAC Tyr	AGG Arg	AGC Ser	CTG Leu 3930	12231
CCC Pro	CCT Pro	GCC Ala	Ala	CCT Pro 3935	CCT Pro	ACC Thr	ACT Thr	Ser	AAC Asn 3940	CGC Arg	CAC His	CGG Arg	AGG Arg	CAG Gln 3945	ATC Ile	12279
GAC Asp	CGG Arg	Gly	GTC Val 3950	ACC Thr	CAC His	CTC Leu	Asn	ATT Ile 3955	TCA Ser	GGG Gly	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	ATG Met 3960	Pro	AGG Arg	12327
GGT Gly	Ile	GCT Ala 3965	Ile	GAC Asp	TGG Trp	GTG Val	GCC Ala 3970	Gly	AAT Asn	GTG Val	TAC Tyr	TGC Trp 3975	Thi	GAT Asp	TCC Ser	12375
Gly	CGA Arg 3980	Asp	GTG Val	ATT Ile	GAG Glu	GTG Val 3985	Ala	CAA Gln	ATG Met	AAC Lys	GGC Gly 3990	, Gli	AA(Ası	C CGC	AAG Lys	12423
ACG Thr 3995	Leu	ATC	TCG Ser	GGC Gly	Met 4000	Ile	GAT Asp	GAG Glu	CCC Pro	CAT His	s Ala	ATC	C GT(e Vai	G GT(G GAC L Asp 4010	12471
CCT Pro	CTG Lev	AGG Arg	GGC GGC	ACC Thr 4015	Met	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	G TCA	GAC Asp 4020	Tr	G GG(p Gly	AA(C CA	C CC s Pr 402	C AAG o Lys 5	12519
ATT Ile	GAF	A ACA	A GCA Ala 4030	a Ala	ATO Met	G GA1	r GG(o Gly	C ACC y Thi 4035	Let	CGG Ar	G GA0 g Gl	G AC u Th	T CT r Le 404	u Va	G CAA 1 Gln	12567

-- FIG. 6a

GAC Asp	AAC Asn 4	ATT Ile 045	CAG Gln	TGG Trp	CCT . Pro	Thr (GGG (Gly 1	CTG (Leu /	GCT (GTG Val	Asp	TAT Tyr 055	CAC His	AAT Asn	GAA Glu	12615
Arg	CTC Leu 1060	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	GCA Ala	Asp	GCC . Ala 065	AAG Lys	CTT Leu	TCG Ser	Val	ATC Ile 070	GGC Gly	AGC Ser	ATC Ile	CGG Arg	12663
CTC Leu 4075	AAC Asn	GGC Gly	ACT Thr	Asp	CCC Pro 080	ATT Ile	GTG Val	GCT Ala	Ala	GAC Asp 085	AGC Ser	AAA Lys	CGA Arg	Gly	CTA Leu 4090	12711
AGT Ser	CAC His	CCC Pro	Phe	AGC Ser 1095	ATC Ile	GAT Asp	GTG Val	Phe	GAA Glu 100	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	ATC Ile	Tyr	GGA Gly 105	GTC Val	12759
ACT Thr	TAC Tyr	Ile	AAT Asn 1110	AAT Asn	CGT Arg	GTC Val	Phe	AAG Lys 115	ATC Ile	CAC His	AAG Lys	Phe	GGA Gly 4120	CAC His	AGC Ser	12807
CCC Pro	TTG Leu	TAC Tyr 1125	AAC Asn	CTA Leu	ACT Thr	Gly	GGC Gly 130	CTG Leu	AGC Ser	CAT His	Ala	TCT Ser 4135	GAT Asp	GTA Val	GTC Val	12855
Leu	TAC Tyr 4140	CAT His	CAA Gln	CAC His	Lys	CAG Gln 1145	CCT Pro	GAA Glu	GTG Val	Thr	AAC Asn 4150	CCC Pro	TGT Cys	GAC Asp	CGC Arg	12903
AAG Lys 4155	AAA Lys	TGC Cys	GAA Glu	Trp	CTG Leu 4160	TGT Cys	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	Ser	CCC Pro 4165	AGC Ser	GGG Gly	CCT Pro	GTC Val	TGC Cys 4170	12951
ACC Thr	TGT Cys	CCC Pro	Asn	GGA Gly 4175	AAG Lys	AGG Arg	CTG Leu	Asp	AAT Asn 4180	GGC Gly	ACC Thr	TGT Cys	GTG Val	CCT Pro 4185) val	12999
CCC Pro	TCT Ser	Pro	ACA Thr 4190	Pro	CCT Pro	CCA Pro	Asp	GCC Ala 4195	Pro	AGG Arg	CCT	GGA Gly	ACC Thr 4200	Cys	C ACT Thr	13047
CT(ı Gln	TGC Cys 4205	Phe	TAA neA	GGT Gly	Gly	AGT Ser 4210	Cys	TTC Phe	CTC Leu	AAC Asr	GCT Ala 4215	Arg	AGG Arg	G CAG g Gln	13095
CC(C AAG Lys 4220	Cys	CGT Arg	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	CCC Pro 4225	Arg	TAC Tyr	ACA Thr	GGC Gly	GA7 Asp 4230	D PA:	G TGT	GAG Gl	G CTG	13143
GA' As ₁ 423	p Gln	TGC Cys	TGG Trp	GAA Glu	TAC Tyr 4240	Cys	CAC His	AAC Asn	GGA Gly	GGC Gly 4245	Thi	TG:	r GCG s Ala	G GC	T TCC a Ser 4250	13191
CC: Pr	A TCT o Sei	GGC Gly	ATO Met	CCC Pro 4255	Thr	TGC Cys	CGC Arg	TGT Cys	CCC Pro 4260	Thi	r GG c Gl	C TTO y Pho	C AC	G GG r Gl 426	C CCC y Pro 5	13239
AA Ly	A TGO	C ACC	C GCA r Ala 4270	a Glr	G GTO	TGI Cys	GCA Ala	A GGG a Gly 427	у Ту:	TGC Cy:	C TC s Se	T AA r As	C AA n As 428	n Se	C ACC	13287

	ACC Thr					Asn					Arg					13335
Phe	CTG Leu 1300				Cys					Cys						13383
	TTT Phe			Cys					Asp					Cys		13431
	ACC Thr		Tyr					Arg					Lys			13479
CGC Arg	TGT Cys	Leu	CAA Gln 1350	GGC Gly	GCC Ala	TGT Cys	Val	GTC Val 1355	AAT Asn	AAG Lys	CAG Gln	Thr	GGA Gly 1360	GAT Asp	GTC Val	13527
ACA Thr	TGC Cys	AAC Asn 1365	TGC Cys	ACT Thr	GAT Asp	Gly	CGG Arg 370	GTA Val	GCC Ala	CCC Pro	Ser	TGT Cys 1375	CTC Leu	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	13575
Ile	GAT Asp 4380				Asn					Thr						13623
	CCT Pro			Gln					Met					Cys		13671
	CAG Gln		Val					Pro					Ser			13719
ATC Ile	CCT Pro	Leu	CTG Leu 4430	CTG Leu	CTT Leu	CTC Leu	Leu	CTG Leu 4435	CTT Leu	CTG Leu	GTG Val	Ala	GGC Gly 4440	GTG Val	GTG Val	13767
TTC Phe	TGG Trp	TAT Tyr 4445	AAG Lys	CGG Arg	CGA Arg	Val	CGA Arg 1450	GGG Gly	GCT Ala	AAG Lys	Gly	TTC Phe 4455	CAG Gln	CAC	CAG Gln	13815
Arg	ATG Met 4460	ACC Thr	AAT Asn	GGG Gly	Ala	ATG Met 4465	AAT Asn	GTG Val	GAA Glu	Ile	GGA Gly 4470	AAC Asn	CCT Pro	ACC Thr	TAC Tyr	13863
AAG Lys 4475	Met	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu	Gly	GGA Gly 4480	Glu	CCC Pro	GAT Asp	Asp	GTC Val 4485	Gly	Gly	CTA Leu	CTG Leu	GAT Asp 4490	13911
GCT Ala	GAT Asp	TTT Phe	Ala	CTT Leu 4495	Asp	CCT Pro	GAC Asp	AAG Lys	CCT Pro 4500	Thr	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	ACC	AAC Asn 4505	CCA Pro	13959
GTG Val	TAT Tyr	Ala	ACG Thr 4510	Leu	TAC Tyr	ATG Met	GGG Gly	GGC Gly 4515	His	GGC Gly	AGC Ser	CGC	CAT His 4520	Ser	CTG Leu	14007

FIG. 6a

GCC AGC ACG GAC GAG AAG CGA GAA CTG CTG GGC CGG GGA CCT GAA GAC

Ala Ser Thr Asp Glu Lys Arg Glu Leu Leu Gly Arg Gly Pro Glu Asp
4525

4530

4535

GAG ATA GGA GAT CCC TTG GCA TAGGGCCCTG CCCCGACGGA TGTCCCCAGA AAGC 14110
CCCCTGCCAC ATGAGTCTTT CAATGAACCC CCTCCCCAGC CGGCCCTTCT CCGGCCCTGC 14170
Glu Ile Gly Asp Pro Leu Ala
4540 4545

CGGGTGTACA AATGTAAAAA	TGAAGGAATT	ACTTTTTATA	TGTGAGCGAG	CAAGCGAGCA	14230
AGCACAGTAT TATCTCTTTG	CATTTCCTTC	CTGCCTGCTC	CTCAGTATCC	CCCCCATGCT	14290
GCCTTGAGGG GGCGGGGAGG	GCTTTGTGGC	TCAAAGGTAT	GAAGGAGTCC	ACATGTTCCC	14350
TACCGAGCAT ACCCCTGGAA	GCCTGGCGGC	ACGGCCTCCC	CACCACGCCT	GTGCAAGACA	14410
CTCAACGGGG CTCCGTGTCC	CAGCTTTCCT	TTCCTTGGCT	CTCTGGGGTT	AGTTCAGGGG	14470
AGGTGGAGTC CTCTGCTGAC	CCTGTCTGGA	AGATTTGGCT	CTAGCTGAGG	AAGGAGTCTT	14530
TTAGTTGAGG GAAGTCACCC	CAAACCCCAG	CTCCCACTTT	CAGGGGCACC	TCTCAGATGG	14590
CCATGCTCAG TATCCCTTCC	AGACAGGCCC	TCCCCTCTCT	AGCGCCCCCT	CTGTGGCTCC	14650
TAGGGCTGAA CACATTCTTT	GGTAACTGTC	CCCCAAGCCT	CCCATCCCCC	TGAGGGCCAG	14710
GAAGAGTCGG GGCACACCAA	GGAAGGGCAA	GCGGGCAGCC	CCATTTTGGG	GACGTGAACG	14770
TTTTAATAAT TTTTGCTGAA	TTCCTTTACA	ACTAAATAAC	ACAGATATTG	TTATAAATAA	14830
AATTGTAAAA AAAAAAAAA					

Met Leu Thr Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Pro Leu Ser Ala Leu 5 10 Val Ser Gly Ala Thr Met Asp Ala Pro Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Lys Gln 25 Phe Ala Cys Arg Asp Gln Ile Thr Cys Ile Ser Lys Gly Trp Arg Cys 40 Asp Gly Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Glu Ile Cys Pro Gln Ser Lys Ala Gln Arg Cys Pro Pro Asn Glu His Ser Cys 70 75 Leu Gly Thr Glu Leu Cys Val Pro Met Ser Arg Leu Cys Asn Gly Ile 90 Gln Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Ala His Cys Arg Glu Leu 100 105 Arg Ala Asn Cys Ser Arg Met Gly Cys Gln His His Cys Val Pro Thr 120 125 Pro Ser Gly Pro Thr Cys Tyr Cys Asn Ser Ser Phe Gln Leu Glu Ala 135 Asp Gly Lys Thr Cys Lys Asp Phe Asp Glu Cys Ser Val Tyr Gly Thr 150 155 Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Thr Asn Thr Asp Gly Ser Phe Thr Cys Gly Cys 165 170 Val Glu Gly Tyr Leu Leu Gln Pro Asp Asn Arg Ser Cys Lys Ala Lys 180 185 Asn Glu Pro Val Asp Arg Pro Pro Val Leu Leu Ile Ala Asn Ser Gln 200 205 Asn Ile Leu Ala Thr Tyr Leu Ser Gly Ala Gln Val Ser Thr Ile Thr 215 220 Pro Thr Ser Thr Arg Gln Thr Thr Ala Met Asp Phe Ser Tyr Ala Asn 230 235 Glu Thr Val Cys Trp Val His Val Gly Asp Ser Ala Ala Gln Thr Gln 245 250 Leu Lys Cys Ala Arg Met Pro Gly Leu Lys Gly Phe Val Asp Glu His 265 260 Thr Ile Asn Ile Ser Leu Ser Leu His His Val Glu Gln Met Ala Ile 280 275 285 Asp Trp Leu Thr Gly Asn Phe Tyr Phe Val Asp Asp Ile Asp Asp Arg 295 300 Ile Phe Val Cys Asn Arg Asn Gly Asp Thr Cys Val Thr Leu Leu Asp 310 315 Leu Glu Leu Tyr Asn Pro Lys Gly Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Ala Met Gly 325 330 Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Asp Tyr Gly Gln Ile Pro Lys Val Glu Arg Cys 345 Asp Met Asp Gly Gln Asn Arg Thr Lys Leu Val Asp Ser Lys Ile Val 365 360 355 Phe Pro His Gly Ile Thr Leu Asp Leu Val Ser Arg Leu Val Tyr Trp 375 380 Ala Asp Ala Tyr Leu Asp Tyr Ile Glu Val Val Asp Tyr Glu Gly Lys 395 390 Gly Arg Gln Thr Ile Ile Gln Gly Ile Leu Ile Glu His Leu Tyr Gly 410 . 415 405 Leu Thr Val Phe Glu Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Thr Asn Ser Asp Asn Ala 420 425 430 Asn Thr Gln Gln Lys Thr Ser Val Ile Arg Val Asn Arg Phe Asn Ser 440 445 Thr Glu Tyr Gln Val Val Thr Arg Val Asp Lys Gly Gly Ala Leu His 455

FIG. 6b

```
Ile Tyr His Gln Arg Arg Gln Pro Arg Val Arg Ser His Ala Cys Glu
                  470
                                      475
Asn Asp Gln Tyr Gly Lys Pro Gly Gly Cys Ser Asp Ile Cys Leu Leu
               485
                                  490
                                                      495
Ala Asn Ser His Lys Ala Arg Thr Cys Arg Cys Arg Ser Gly Phe Ser
                                                 510
                              505
Leu Gly Ser Asp Gly Lys Ser Cys Lys Lys Pro Glu His Glu Leu Phe
                         520
Leu Val Tyr Gly Lys Gly Arg Pro Gly Ile Ile Arg Gly Met Asp Met
                      535
                                         540
Gly Ala Lys Val Pro Asp Glu His Met Ile Pro Ile Glu Asn Leu Met
               550
                                      555
Asn Pro Arg Ala Leu Asp Phe His Ala Glu Thr Gly Phe Ile Tyr Phe
             565
                                570
Ala Asp Thr Thr Ser Tyr Leu Ile Gly Arg Gln Lys Ile Asp Gly Thr
        580
                             585
Glu Arg Glu Thr Ile Leu Lys Asp Gly Ile His Asn Val Glu Gly Val
                           600
Ala Val Asp Trp Met Gly Asp Asn Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Asp Gly Pro
                      615
Lys Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Ala Arg Leu Glu Lys Ala Ala Gln Thr Arg
                  630
                                      635
Lys Thr Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Met Thr His Pro Arg Ala Ile Val Val
                                  650
Asp Pro Leu Asn Gly Trp Met Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Glu Glu Asp Pro
                            665
          660
Lys Asp Ser Arg Arg Gly Arg Leu Glu Arg Ala Trp Met Asp Gly Ser
                          680
                                             685
His Arg Asp Ile Phe Val Thr Ser Lys Thr Val Leu Trp Pro Asn Gly
                      695
Leu Ser Leu Asp Ile Pro Ala Gly Arg Leu Tyr Trp Val Asp Ala Phe
                  710
                                     715
Tyr Asp Arg Ile Glu Thr Ile Leu Leu Asn Gly Thr Asp Arg Lys Ile
               725
                                 730
Val Tyr Glu Gly Pro Glu Leu Asn His Ala Phe Gly Leu Cys His His
           740
                              745
Gly Asn Tyr Leu Phe Trp Thr Glu Tyr Arg Ser Gly Ser Val Tyr Arg
                       760
Leu Glu Arg Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Pro Pro Thr Val Thr Leu Leu Arg
                       775
                                          780
Ser Glu Arg Pro Pro Ile Phe Glu Ile Arg Met Tyr Asp Ala His Glu
                   790
                                      795
Gln Gln Val Gly Thr Asn Lys Cys Arg Val Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser
               805
                                  810
Ser Leu Cys Leu Ala Thr Pro Gly Ser Arg Gln Cys Ala Cys Ala Glu
           820
                              825
                                                 830
Asp Gln Val Leu Asp Thr Asp Gly Val Thr Cys Leu Ala Asn Pro Ser
      835
                          840
                                             845
Tyr Val Pro Pro Pro Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Gln Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn
                      855
                                          860
Asn Arg Cys Ile Gln Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys
                   870
                                      875
Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys
              885
                                  890
Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg
           900
                              905
Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser
                           920
```

FIG. 6b

```
Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys
                  935
                                  940
Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp
               950
                                955
Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr
            965
                            970
Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn
         980 985 990
Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp
     995 1000 1005
Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn
 1010 1015 1020
Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp 025 1030 1035 1040
Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala
           1045 1050
Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His Ser Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Pro Leu
                       1065
                                        1070
      1060
Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp
                     1080 1085
Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His Val
                 1095 1100
Cys Asp Pro Asn Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Ile
105 1110 1115
Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Ser Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn Ser
     1125 1130 1135
Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ala Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His Pro
              1145 1150
        1140
Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp
                   1160
 1155
                                     1165
Gly Lys Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp
                  1175
                                  1180
Gln Cys Ser Leu Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser His Asn Cys Ser Val Ala
                              1195
              1190
Pro Gly Glu Gly Ile Val Cys Ser Cys Pro Leu Gly Met Glu Leu Gly
                            1210
                                           1215
           1205
Ser Asp Asn His Thr Cys Gln Ile Gln Ser Tyr Cys Ala Lys His Leu
1220 1225 1230
Lys Cys Ser Gln Lys Cys Asp Gln Asn Lys Phe Ser Val Lys Cys Ser
    1235 1240
                                     1245
Cys Tyr Glu Gly Trp Val Leu Glu Pro Asp Gly Glu Thr Cys Arg Ser
 1250 1255 1260
Leu Asp Pro Phe Lys Leu Phe Ile Ile Phe Ser Asn Arg His Glu Ile
265 1270 1275
Arg Arg Ile Asp Leu His Lys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Val Leu Val Pro Gly
                            1290 1295
            1285
Leu Arg Asn Thr Ile Ala Leu Asp Phe His Leu Ser Gln Ser Ala Leu
        1300
                         1305 .
                                         1310
Tyr Trp Thr Asp Ala Val Glu Asp Lys Ile Tyr Arg Gly Lys Leu Leu
                      1320
                                    1325
Asp Asn Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Phe Glu Val Val Ile Gln Tyr Gly Leu
  1330
                  1335
                                  1340
Ala Thr Pro Glu Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr
               1350
                               1355
Trp Val Glu Ser Asn Leu Asp Gln Ile Glu Val Ala Lys Leu Asp Gly
                           1370 1375
            1365
Thr Leu Arg Thr Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Asp Ile Glu His Pro Arg Ala
                        1385
         1380
Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Arg Asp Gly Ile Leu Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Asp
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1400 Ala Ser Leu Pro Arg Ile Glu Ala Ala Ser Met Ser Gly Ala Gly Arg 1410 1415 1420 Arg Thr Ile His Arg Glu Thr Gly Ser Gly Gly Cys Ala Asn Gly Leu 1430 1435 Thr Val Asp Tyr Leu Glu Lys Arg Ile Leu Trp Ile Asp Ala Arg Ser 1445 1450 1455 Asp Ala Ile Tyr Ser Ala Arg Tyr Asp Gly Ser Gly His Met Glu Val 1460 1465 1470 Leu Arg Gly His Glu Phe Leu Ser His Pro Phe Ala Val Thr Leu Tyr 1475 1480 1485 Gly Glu Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Arg Thr Asn Thr Leu Ala Lys 1490 1495 1500Ala Asn Lys Trp Thr Gly His Asn Val Thr Val Val Gln Arg Thr Asn 505 1510 1515 Thr Gln Pro Phe Asp Leu Gln Val Tyr His Pro Ser Arg Gln Pro Met 1525 1530 1535 Ala Pro Asn Pro Cys Glu Ala Asn Gly Gly Arg Gly Pro Cys Ser His
1540
1545
1550 Leu Cys Leu Ile Asn Tyr Asn Arg Thr Val Ser Trp Ala Cys Pro His 1555 1560 1565 Leu Met Lys Leu His Lys Asp Asn Thr Thr Cys Tyr Glu Phe Lys Lys 1570 1575 1580 Phe Leu Leu Tyr Ala Arg Gln Met Glu Ile Arg Gly Val Asp Leu Asp 585 1590 1595 1600 Ala Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Tyr Ile Ile Ser Phe Thr Val Pro Asp Ile Asp $1605 \hspace{1.5cm} 1610 \hspace{1.5cm} 1615$ Asn Val Thr Val Leu Asp Tyr Asp Ala Arg Glu Gln Arg Val Tyr Trp 1620 1625 1630 Ser Asp Val Arg Thr Gln Ala Ile Lys Arg Ala Phe Ile Asn Gly Thr 1635 1640 1645 Gly Val Glu Thr Val Val Ser Ala Asp Leu Pro Asn Ala His Gly Leu 1655 1660 1650 Ala Val Asp Trp Val Ser Arg Asn Leu Phe Trp Thr Ser Tyr Asp Thr 665 1670 1675 1680 Asn Lys Lys Gln Ile Asn Val Ala Arg Leu Asp Gly Ser Phe Lys Asn 1685 1690 1695 Ala Val Val Gln Gly Leu Glu Gln Pro His Gly Leu Val Val His Pro 1700 1705 1710 Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Gly Asp Asn Ile Ser Met Ala 1715 1720 1725 Asn Met Asp Gly Ser Asn His Thr Leu Leu Phe Ser Gly Gln Lys Gly 1735 1740 Pro Val Gly Leu Ala Ile Asp Phe Pro Glu Ser Lys Leu Tyr Trp Ile 1750 1755 Ser Ser Gly Asn His Thr Ile Asn Arg Cys Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Glu 1765 1770 1775 Leu Glu Val Ile Asp Thr Met Arg Ser Gln Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Ala 1780 1785 1790 Leu Ala Ile Met Gly Asp Lys Leu Trp Trp Ala Asp Gln Val Ser Glu 1795 1800 1805 Lys Met Gly Thr Cys Asn Lys Ala Asp Gly Ser Gly Ser Val Val Leu 1810 1815 1820 Arg Asn Ser Thr Thr Leu Val Met His Met Lys Val Tyr Asp Glu Ser 1830 1835 1840 Ile Gln Leu Glu His Glu Gly Thr Asn Pro Cys Ser Val Asn Asn Gly 1845 1850 1855 Asp Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Leu Pro Thr Ser Glu Thr Thr Arg Ser Cys 1860 1865

Met Cys Thr Ala Gly Tyr Ser Leu Arg Ser Gly Gln Gln Ala Cys Glu 1880 1885 Gly Val Gly Ser Phe Leu Leu Tyr Ser Val His Glu Gly Ile Arg Gly 1900 Ile Pro Leu Asp Pro Asn Asp Lys Ser Asp Ala Leu Val Pro Val Ser 905 1910 1915 1920 Gly Thr Ser Leu Ala Val Gly Ile Asp Phe His Ala Glu Asn Asp Thr 1925 1930 1935 Ile Tyr Trp Val Asp Met Gly Leu Ser Thr Ile Ser Arg Ala Lys Arg 1940 1945 1950 Asp Gln Thr Trp Arg Glu Asp Val Val Thr Asn Gly Ile Gly Arg Val 1955 1960 1965 Glu Gly Ile Ala Val Asp Trp Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr Trp Thr Asp 1970 1975 1980 Gln Gly Phe Asp Val Ile Glu Val Ala Arg Leu Asn Gly Ser Phe Arg 1990 1995 Tyr Val Val Ile Ser Gln Gly Leu Asp Lys Pro Arg Ala Ile Thr Val 2005 2010 His Pro Glu Lys Gly Tyr Leu Phe Trp Thr Glu Trp Gly His Tyr Pro 2020 2025 2030 Arg Ile Glu Arg Ser Arg Leu Asp Gly Thr Glu Arg Val Val Leu Val 2035 2040 2045 Asn Val Ser Ile Ser Trp Pro Asn Gly Ile Ser Val Asp Tyr Gln Gly 2055 2060 2050 Gly Lys Leu Tyr Trp Cys Asp Ala Arg Met Asp Lys Ile Glu Arg Ile 2070 2075 2080 Asp Leu Glu Thr Gly Glu Asn Arg Glu Val Val Leu Ser Ser Asn Asn 2085 2090 2095 Met Asp Met Phe Ser Val Ser Val Phe Glu Asp Phe Ile Tyr Trp Ser 2100 2105 2110 Asp Arg Thr His Ala Asn Gly Ser Ile Lys Arg Gly Cys Lys Asp Asn 2115 2120 2125 Ala Thr Asp Ser Val Pro Leu Arg Thr Gly Ile Gly Val Gln Leu Lys 2140 2135 Asp Ile Lys Val Phe Asn Arg Asp Arg Gln Lys Gly Thr Asn Val Cys 2150 2155 Ala Val Ala Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln Gln Leu Cys Leu Tyr Arg Gly Gly 2165 2170 2175 2165 Gly Gln Arg Ala Cys Ala Cys Ala His Gly Met Leu Ala Glu Asp Gly 2180 2185 2190 Ala Ser Cys Arg Glu Tyr Ala Gly Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Thr 2195 2200 2205 Ile Leu Lys Ser Ile His Leu Ser Asp Glu Arg Asn Leu Asn Ala Pro 2210 2215 2220 Val Gln Pro Phe Glu Asp Pro Glu His Met Lys Asn Val Ile Ala Leu 225 2230 2235 2240 Ala Phe Asp Tyr Arg Ala Gly Thr Ser Pro Gly Thr Pro Asn Arg Ile 2245 2250 Phe Phe Ser Asp Ile His Phe Gly Asn Ile Gln Gln Ile Asn Asp Asp 2260 2265 2270 Gly Ser Gly Arg Thr Thr Ile Val Glu Asn Val Gly Ser Val Glu Gly 2275 -2280 2285 Leu Ala Tyr His Arg Gly Trp Asp Thr Leu Tyr Trp Thr Ser Tyr Thr 2290 2295 2300 Thr Ser Thr Ile Thr Arg His Thr Val Asp Gln Thr Arg Pro Gly Ala 305 2310 2315 2320 Phe Glu Arg Glu Thr Val Ile Thr Met Ser Gly Asp Asp His Pro Arg 2325 2330 2335 Ala Phe Val Leu Asp Glu Cys Gln Asn Leu Met Phe Trp Thr Asn Trp

2345 2350 2340 Asn Glu Leu His Pro Ser Ile Met Arg Ala Ala Leu Ser Gly Ala Asn 2360 2365 Val Leu Thr Leu Ile Glu Lys Asp Ile Arg Thr Pro Asn Gly Leu Ala 2370 2375 2380 Ile Asp His Arg Ala Glu Lys Leu Tyr Phe Ser Asp Ala Thr Leu Asp 2390 2395 Lys Ile Glu Arg Cys Glu Tyr Asp Gly Ser His Arg Tyr Val Ile Leu 2405 2410 2415 Lys Ser Glu Pro Val His Pro Phe Gly Leu Ala Val Tyr Gly Glu His 2420 2425 2430 Ile Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Val Arg Arg Ala Val Gln Arg Ala Asn Lys 2435 2440 2445 Tyr Val Gly Ser Asp Met Lys Leu Leu Arg Val Asp Ile Pro Gln Gln 2455 2460 Pro Met Gly Ile Ile Ala Val Ala Asn Asp Thr Asn Ser Cys Glu Leu 2470 2475 Ser Pro Cys Arg Ile Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln Asp Leu Cys Leu Leu 2485 2490 2495 Thr His Gln Gly His Val Asn Cys Ser Cys Arg Gly Gly Arg Ile Leu 2500 2505 2510 Gln Glu Asp Phe Thr Cys Arg Ala Val Asn Ser Ser Cys Arg Ala Gln 2515 2520 2525 Asp Glu Phe Glu Cys Ala Asn Gly Glu Cys Ile Ser Phe Ser Leu Thr 2530 2535 2540 Cys Asp Gly Val Ser His Cys Lys Asp Lys Ser Asp Glu Lys Pro Ser 545 2550 2555 2560 Tyr Cys Asn Ser Arg Arg Cys Lys Lys Thr Phe Arg Gln Cys Asn Asn $2565 \hspace{1cm} 2570 \hspace{1cm} 2575$ Gly Arg Cys Val Ser Asn Met Leu Trp Cys Asn Gly Val Asp Tyr Cys 2580 2585 Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ile Pro Cys Asn Lys Thr Ala Cys Gly Val 2600 Gly Glu Phe Arg Cys Arg Asp Gly Ser Cys Ile Gly Asn Ser Ser Arg 2610 2615 2620 Cys Asn Gln Phe Val Asp Cys Glu Asp Ala Ser Asp Glu Met Asn Cys 625 2630 2635 2640 Ser Ala Thr Asp Cys Ser Ser Tyr Phe Arg Leu Gly Val Lys Gly Val 2645 2650 Leu Phe Gln Pro Cys Glu Arg Thr Ser Leu Cys Tyr Ala Pro Ser Trp 2660 2665 2670Cys Pro Gly Val Lys Arg Pro Arg Cys Pro Leu Asn Tyr Phe Ala Cys 2695 2700 Pro Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Met Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Lys Glu Asp 2715 2710 Asp Cys Glu Asn Gly Glu Asp Glu Thr His Cys Asn Lys Phe Cys Ser 2735 2725 2730 Glu Ala Gln Phe Glu Cys Gln Asn His Arg Cys Ile Ser Lys Gln Trp 2740 2745 2750 2740 2745 2750 Leu Cys Asp Gly Ser Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Ala 2760 2765 His Cys Glu Gly Lys Thr Cys Gly Pro Ser Ser Phe Ser Cys Pro Gly 2770 2775 2780 Thr His Val Cys Val Pro Glu Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Lys Asp 2790 2795 Cys Thr Asp Gly Ala Asp Glu Ser Val Thr Ala Gly Cys Leu Tyr Asn 2810 2815

Ser Thr Cys Asp Asp Arg Glu Phe Met Cys Gln Asn Arg Leu Cys Ile 2820 2825 Pro Lys His Phe Val Cys Asp His Asp Arg Asp Cys Ala Asp Gly Ser 2835 2840 2845 Asp Glu Ser Pro Glu Cys Glu Tyr Pro Thr Cys Gly Pro Asn Glu Phe 2850 2855 2860 Arg Cys Ala Asn Gly Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser Arg Gln Trp Glu Cys Asp 865 2870 2875 2880 Gly Glu Asn Asp Cys His Asp His Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Lys Asn Pro 2885 2890 2895 His Cys Thr Ser Pro Glu His Lys Cys Asn Ala Ser Ser Gln Phe Leu 2900 2905 2910 Cys Ser Ser Gly Arg Cys Val Ala Glu Ala Leu Leu Cys Asn Gly Gln 2915 2920 2925 Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Arg Gly Cys His Val Asn Glu 2930 2935 2940 Cys Leu Ser Arg Lys Leu Ser Gly Cys Ser Gln Asp Cys Glu Asp Leu 945 2950 2955 2960 Lys Ile Gly Phe Lys Cys Arg Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Arg Leu Lys Asp 2965 2970 2975 Asp Gly Arg Thr Cys Ala Asp Leu Asp Glu Cys Ser Thr Thr Phe Pro $2980 \hspace{1cm} 2985 \hspace{1cm} 2990$ Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Ile Asn Thr His Gly Ser Tyr Lys Cys Leu Cys 2995 3000 Val Glu Gly Tyr Ala Pro Arg Gly Gly Asp Pro His Ser Cys Lys Ala 3010 3015 3020 Val Thr Asp Glu Glu Pro Phe Leu Ile Phe Ala Asn Arg Tyr Tyr Leu 025 3030 3035 Arg Lys Leu Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Asn Tyr Thr Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly 3045 3050 3055 Leu Asn Asn Ala Val Ala Leu Ala Phe Asp Tyr Arg Glu Gln Met Ile 3060 3065 3070Tyr Trp Thr Gly Val Thr Thr Gln Gly Ser Met Ile Arg Arg Met His 3075 3080 3085 Leu Asn Gly Ser Asn Val Gln Val Leu His Arg Thr Gly Leu Ser Asn 3090 3095 3100 Pro Asp Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Val Gly Gly Asn Leu Tyr Trp Cys 105 3110 3115 3120 Asp Lys Gly Arg Asp Thr Ile Glu Val Ser Lys Leu Asn Gly Ala Tyr 3125 3130 3135 Arg Thr Val Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Leu Arg Glu Pro Arg Ala Leu Val 3140 3145 3150 Val Asp Val Gln Asn Gly Tyr Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Gly Asp His 3155 3160 3165 Ser Leu Ile Gly Arg Ile Gly Met Asp Gly Ser Gly Arg Ser Ile Ile 3170 3175 3180 Val Asp Thr Lys Ile Thr Trp Pro Asn Gly Leu Thr Val Asp Tyr Val 185 3190 3195 3200 Thr Glu Arg Ile Tyr Trp Ala Asp Ala Arg Glu Asp Tyr Ile Glu Phe 3205 3210 3215 Ala Ser Leu Asp Gly Ser Asn Arg His Val Val Leu Ser Gln Asp Ile 3220 3225 3230 Pro His Ile Phe Ala Leu Thr Leu Phe Glu Asp Tyr Val Tyr Trp Thr 3235 3240 3245 Asp Trp Glu Thr Lys Ser Ile Asn Arg Ala His Lys Thr Thr Gly Ala 3250 3255 3260 Asn Lys Thr Leu Leu Ile Ser Thr Leu His Arg Pro Met Asp Leu His 265 3270 3275 3280 Val Phe His Ala Leu Arg Gln Pro Asp Val Pro Asn His Pro Cys Lys

3290 Val Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser Asn Leu Cys Leu Leu Ser Pro Gly Gly 3300 3305 3310 Gly His Lys Cys Ala Cys Pro Thr Asn Phe Tyr Leu Gly Gly Asp Gly 3315 3320 3325 Arg Thr Cys Val Ser Asn Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Phe Val Cys Lys Asn 3330 3340 Asp Lys Cys Ile Pro Phe Trp Trp Lys Cys Asp Thr Glu Asp Asp Cys 345 3350 3355 Gly Asp His Ser Asp Glu Pro Pro Asp Cys Pro Glu Phe Lys Cys Arg 3365 3370 3375 Pro Gly Gln Phe Gln Cys Ser Thr Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Pro Ala Phe 3380 3385 3390 Ile Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gln Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Asn 3395 3400 3405 Cys Asp Ile His Val Cys Leu Pro Ser Gln Phe Lys Cys Thr Asn Thr 3415 3420 Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Gly Ile Phe Arg Cys Asn Gly Gln Asp Asn Cys 3430 3435 3440 Gly Asp Gly Glu Asp Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Ala Pro 3445 3450 3455 3445 Asn Gln Phe Gln Cys Ser Ile Thr Lys Arg Cys Ile Pro Arg Val Trp 3460 3465 3470 3460 Val Cys Asp Arg Asp Asn His Cys Val Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Pro Ala 3475 3480 3485 Asn Cys Thr Gln Met Thr Cys Gly Val Asp Glu Phe Arg Cys Lys Asp 3490 3495 3500 Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ala Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Glu Asp Asp 505 3510 3515 3520 Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Pro Lys Glu Glu Cys Asp Glu Arg Thr 3525 3530 3535 Cys Glu Pro Tyr Gln Phe Arg Cys Lys Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Pro Gly 3540 3545 3550 Arg Trp Gln Cys Asp Tyr Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu 3560 3565 Glu Ser Cys Thr Pro Arg Pro Cys Ser Glu Ser Glu Phe Phe Cys Ala 3570 3575 3580 Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Ala Gly Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp His Asp 3590 3595 Cys Ala Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Lys Asp Cys Thr Pro Arg Cys Asp Met 3605 3610 3615 Asp Gln Phe Gln Cys Lys Ser Gly His Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Pro 3620 3625 3630 Cys Asp Ala Asp Ala Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Ala Cys 3635 3640 3645 Gly Thr Gly Val Arg Thr Cys Pro Leu Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Asn Asn 3655 3660 Thr Leu Cys Lys Pro Leu Ala Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Glu Asp Asp Cys 3675 3670 Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Asn Pro Glu Glu Cys Ala Arg Phe Ile Cys 3690 3695 3685 Pro Pro Asn Arg Pro Phe Arg Cys Lys Asn Asp Arg Val Cys Leu Trp 3700 3705 3710 Ile Gly Arg Gln Cys Asp Gly Val Asp Asn Cys Gly Asp Gly Thr Asp 3715 3720 3725 Glu Glu Asp Cys Glu Pro Pro Thr Ala Gln Asn Pro His Cys Lys Asp 3730 3735 3740 Lys Lys Glu Phe Leu Cys Arg Asn Gln Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu 3750

FIG. 6b

Arg Cys Asn Met Phe Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Asp 3765 3770 Cys Ser Ile Asp Pro Lys Leu Thr Ser Cys Ala Thr Asn Ala Ser Met 3785 3780 Cys Gly Asp Glu Ala Arg Cys Val Arg Thr Glu Lys Ala Ala Tyr Cys 3795 3800 3805 Ala Cys Arg Ser Gly Phe His Thr Val Pro Gly Gln Pro Gly Cys Gln 3815 3820 Asp Ile Asn Glu Cys Leu Arg Phe Gly Thr Cys Ser Gln Leu Trp Asn 3830 3835 3840 Lys Pro Lys Gly Gly His Leu Cys Ser Cys Ala Arg Asn Phe Met Lys 3845 3850 3855 Thr His Asn Thr Cys Lys Ala Glu Gly Ser Glu Tyr Gln Val Leu Tyr 3860 3865 3870 Ile Ala Asp Asp Asn Glu Ile Arg Ser Leu Phe Pro Gly His Pro His 3875 3880 3885 Ser Ala Tyr Glu Gln Thr Phe Gln Gly Asp Glu Ser Val Arg Ile Asp 3895 3900 Ala Met Asp Val His Val Lys Ala Gly Arg Val Tyr Trp Thr Asn Trp 905 3910 3915 3920 His Thr Gly Thr Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ser Leu Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro Pro 3930 3935 3925 Thr Thr Ser Asn Arg His Arg Arg Gln Ile Asp Arg Gly Val Thr His 3940 3945 3950 Leu Asn Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys Met Pro Arg Gly Ile Ala Ile Asp Trp \$3955\$ \$3960 \$3965Val Ala Gly Asn Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp Ser Gly Arg Asp Val Ile Glu 3970 3975 3980 Val Ala Gln Met Lys Gly Glu Asn Arg Lys Thr Leu Ile Ser Gly Met 985 3990 3995 4000 The Asp Glu Pro His Ala The Val Val Asp Pro Leu Arg Gly Thr Met 4005 4010 4015 Tyr Trp Ser Asp Trp Gly Asn His Pro Lys Ile Glu Thr Ala Ala Met 4025 4020 4030 Asp Gly Thr Leu Arg Glu Thr Leu Val Gln Asp Asn Ile Gln Trp Pro 4035 4040 4045 Thr Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Tyr His Asn Glu Arg Leu Tyr Trp Ala Asp 4050 4060 Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Ile Gly Ser Ile Arg Leu Asn Gly Thr Asp Pro 4070 4075 4080 Ile Val Ala Ala Asp Ser Lys Arg Gly Leu Ser His Pro Phe Ser Ile 4085 4090 4095 Asp Val Phe Glu Asp Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Val Thr Tyr Ile Asn Asn Arg 4100 4105 4110 Val Phe Lys Ile His Lys Phe Gly His Ser Pro Leu Tyr Asn Leu Thr 4120 4125 Gly Gly Leu Ser His Ala Ser Asp Val Val Leu Tyr His Gln His Lys 4130 4135 4140 Gln Pro Glu Val Thr Asn Pro Cys Asp Arg Lys Lys Cys Glu Trp Leu 145 4150 4155 4160 Cys Leu Leu Ser Pro Ser Gly Pro Val Cys Thr Cys Pro Asn Gly Lys 4170 4175 4165 Arg Leu Asp Asn Gly Thr Cys Val Pro Val Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Pro 4185 4190 4180 Pro Asp Ala Pro Arg Pro Gly Thr Cys Thr Leu Gln Cys Phe Asn Gly
4195 4200 4205 Gly Ser Cys Phe Leu Asn Ala Arg Arg Gln Pro Lys Cys Arg Cys Gln 4220 4215 Pro Arg Tyr Thr Gly Asp Lys Cys Glu Leu Asp Gln Cys Trp Glu Tyr

225 4230 4235 Cys His Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ala Ala Ser Pro Ser Gly Met Pro Thr 4245 4250 4255 Cys Arg Cys Pro Thr Gly Phe Thr Gly Pro Lys Cys Thr Ala Gln Val 4260 4265 4270 Cys Ala Gly Tyr Cys Ser Asn Asn Ser Thr Cys Thr Val Asn Gln Gly
4275 4280 4285 Asn Gln Pro Gln Cys Arg Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Leu Gly Asp Arg Cys 4290 4295 4300 Gln Tyr Arg Gln Cys Ser Gly Phe Cys Glu Asn Phe Gly Thr Cys Gln 305 4310 4315 Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Arg Gln Cys Arg Cys Thr Val Tyr Phe Glu 4325 4330 4335 Gly Pro Arg Cys Glu Val Asn Lys Cys Ser Arg Cys Leu Gln Gly Ala 4340 4345 4350 Cys Val Val Asn Lys Gln Thr Gly Asp Val Thr Cys Asn Cys Thr Asp 4355 4360 4365 Gly Arg Val Ala Pro Ser Cys Leu Thr Cys Ile Asp His Cys Ser Asn 4370 4375 4380 Gly Gly Ser Cys Thr Met Asn Ser Lys Met Met Pro Glu Cys Gln Cys 385 4390 4395 4400 Pro Pro His Met Thr Gly Pro Arg Cys Gln Glu Gln Val Val Ser Gln 4405 4410 4415 Gln Gln Pro Gly His Met Ala Ser Ile Leu Ile Pro Leu Leu Leu 4425 4430 Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Ala Gly Val Val Phe Trp Tyr Lys Arg Arg 4435 4440 4445Val Arg Gly Ala Lys Gly Phe Gln His Gln Arg Met Thr Asn Gly Ala 4450 4455 4460 Met Asn Val Glu Ile Gly Asn Pro Thr Tyr Lys Met Tyr Glu Gly Gly 4470 4475 4480 Glu Pro Asp Asp Val Gly Gly Leu Leu Asp Ala Asp Phe Ala Leu Asp 4485 4490 4495 Pro Asp Lys Pro Thr Asn Phe Thr Asn Pro Val Tyr Ala Thr Leu Tyr 4500 4505 4510 Met Gly Gly His Gly Ser Arg His Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Asp Glu Lys 4515 4520 4525 Arg Glu Leu Leu Gly Arg Gly Pro Glu Asp Glu Ile Gly Asp Pro Leu 4530 4535 4540 545

GCTAC	CAATC	C AT	CTGG	TCTC	CTC	CAGC	TCC	TTCT	TTCT	GC A				AG A Lys	_	55
	CTC Leu															103
	GAC Asp															151
	CTG Leu															199
TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	AAT Asn 55	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	GTG Val	ACT Thr	GTA Val 60	AGT Ser	GCT Ala	TCC Ser	TTG Leu	GAG Glu 65	TCT Ser	GTC Val	AGG Arg	247
	AAC Asn 70															295
	TGT Cys															343
	TTC Phe															391
CGG Arg	ACC Thr	ACA Thr	GTG Val 120	ATG Met	GTT Val	AAG Lys	AAC Asn	GAG Glu 125	GAC Asp	AGT Ser	CTG Leu	GTC Val	TTT Phe 130	GTC Val	CAG Gln	439
ACA Thr	GAC Asp	AAA Lys 135	TCA Ser	ATC Ile	TAC Tyr	AAA Lys	CCA Pro 140	GGG Gly	CAG Gln	ACA Thr	GTG Val	AAA Lys 145	TTT Phe	CGT Arg	GTT Val	487
	TCC Ser 150															535
GTA Val 165	TAC Tyr	ATT Ile	CAG Gln	GAT Asp	CCC Pro 170	AAA Lys	GGA Gly	AAT Asn	CGC Arg	ATC Ile 175	GCA Ala	CAA Gln	TGG Trp	CAG Gln	AGT Ser 180	583
TTC Phe	CAG Gln	TTA Leu	GAG Glu	GGT Gly 185	Gly	CTC Leu	AAG Lys	CAA Gln	TTT Phe 190	TCT Ser	TTT Phe	CCC	CTC Leu	TCA Ser 195	TCA Ser	631
GAG Glu	CCC Pro	TTC Phe	CAG Gln 200	GGC Gly	TCC Ser	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	GTG Val 205	Val	GTA Val	CAG Gln	AAG Lys	ÁAA Lys 210	Ser	GGT Gly	679
GGA	AGG	ACA	GAG	CAC	CCT	TTC	ACC	GTG	GAG	GAA	TTT	GTT	CTT	ccc	AAG	727

FIG. 7a

Gly	Arg	Thr 215	Glu	His	Pro	Phe	Thr 220	Val	Glu	Glu	Phe	Val 225	Leu	Pro	Lys	
													TTG Leu			775
													AAG Lys			823
													GAC Asp			871
													TTC Phe 290			919
													ACC Thr			967
													ACT Thr			1015
													AGG Arg			1063
													AAA Lys			1111
													CGC Arg 370			1159
													ATC Ile			1207
													CAT His			1255
													TCT Ser			1303
			-										TAC Tyr			1351
													CTT Leu 450			1399

FIG. 7a

TCC Ser	CCA Pro	AGC Ser 455	AAG Lys	AGC Ser	TTT Phe	GTC Val	CAC His 460	CTT Leu	GAG Glu	CCC Pro	ATG Met	TCT Ser 465	CAT His	GAA Glu	CTA Leu	1447
									GCA Ala							1495
GGC Gly 485	ACC Thr	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	GGG Gly	CTG Leu 490	AAG Lys	AAG Lys	CTC Leu	TCC Ser	TTT Phe 495	TAT Tyr	TAT Tyr	CTG Leu	ATA Ile	ATG Met 500	1543
GCA Ala	AAG Lys	GGA Gly	GGC Glÿ	ATT Ile 505	GTC Val	CGA Arg	ACT Thr	GGG Gly	ACT Thr 510	CAT His	GGA Gly	CTG Leu	CTT Leu	GTG Val 515	AAG Lys	1591
CAG Gln	GAA Glu	GAC Asp	ATG Met 520	AAG Lys	GGC Gly	CAT His	TTT Phe	TCC Ser 525	ATC Ile	TCA Ser	ATC Ile	CCT Pro	GTG Val 530	AAG Lys	TCA Ser	1639
GAC Asp	ATT Ile	GCT Ala 535	CCT Pro	GTC Val	GCT Ala	CGG Arg	TTG Leu 540	CTC Leu	ATC Ile	TAT Tyr	GCT Ala	GTT Val 545	TTA Leu	CCT Pro	ACC Thr	1687
GGG Gly	GAC Asp 550	GTG Val	ATT Ile	GGG Gly	GAT Asp	TCT Ser 555	GCA Ala	AAA Lys	TAT Tyr	GAT Asp	GTT Val 560	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	TGT Cys	CTG Leu	1735
GCC Ala 565	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	GTG Val	GAT Asp	TTG Leu 570	AGC Ser	TTC Phe	AGC Ser	CCA Pro	TCA Ser 575	CAA Gln	AGT Ser	CTC Leu	CCA Pro	GCC Ala 580	1783
Ser	His	Ala	His	Le u 585	Arg	Val	Thr	Ala	GCT Ala 590	Pro	Gln	Ser	Val	Cys 595	Ala	1831
CTC Leu	CGT Arg	GCT Ala	GTG Val 600	GAC Asp	CAA Gln	AGC Ser	GTG Val	CTG Leu 605	CTC Leu	ATG Met	AAG Lys	CCT Pro	GAT Asp 610	GCT Ala	GAG Glu	1879
CTC Leu	TCG Ser	GCG Ala 615	Ser	TCG Ser	GTT Val	TAC Tyr	AAC Asn 620	CTG Leu	CTA Leu	CCA Pro	GAA Glu	AAG Lys 625	GAC Asp	CTC Leu	ACT Thr	1927
GGC Gly	TTC Phe 630	Pro	GGG Gly	CCT Pro	TTG Leu	AAT Asn 635	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	GAC Asp	GAT Asp	GAA Glu 640	Asp	TGC Cys	ATC Ile	AAT Asn	1975
CGT Arg 645	His	AAT Asn	GTC Val	TAT	ATT Ile 650	AAT Asn	GGA Gly	ATC	ACA Thr	TAT Tyr 655	Thr	CCA Pro	GTA Val	TCA Ser	AGT Ser 660	2023
Thr	Asn	Glu	Lys	Asp 665	Met	Tyr	Ser	Phe	670	Glu	Asp	Met	Gly	675		2071
GCA Ala	TTC Phe	ACC Thr	AAC Asr 680	Ser	AAG Lys	ATT	CGT Arg	AAA Lys 685	Pro	AAA Lys	ATG Met	TGT Cys	CCP Pro 690	Glr	CTT Leu	2119

FIG. 7a

						CGT Arg			2167
						CTG Leu 720			2215
						CCT Pro			2263
						GCT Ala			2311
						GGG Gly			2359
						GCC Ala			2407
						TAC Tyr 800			2455
 						AAC Asn			2503
						CCC Pro			2551
						ATC Ile			2599
						TCA Ser			2647
 						CAA Gln 880			2695
						AAA Lys			2743
						AAG Lys			2791
		Cys			Glu	TCT Ser		Leu	2839

FIG. 7a

						GTG Val									2887
						TTA Leu 955									2935
						GGC Gly									2983
						CTG Leu									3031
		Glu				AAG Lys	Ala					Asn			3079
	Arg					AAA Lys					Ser				3127
Gly					Arg	AAC Asn 1035				Thr					3175
				Phe		CAA Gln			Ala					Asp	3223
			Thr			CTC Leu		Trp					Gln		3271
		Cys				TCT Ser	Gly					Asn			3319
	Gly					GTG Val					Tyr				3367
Leu					Leu	ACA Thr 1115				Pro					3415
				Glu		GCC Ala			Thr					Asp	3463
			Val			AAA Lys		Leu		Ala			Phe		3511
		Asn				AGG Arg	Lys					Ser		Asn	3559

FIG. 7a

	GCT Ala					Asn					Glu				3607
Pro	AAG Lys 1190				Gly					Pro					3655
	GTG Val			Thr					Leu					Ala	3703
	GCC Ala		Thr					Thr		-			Ile		3751
	ATC Ile	Thr					Ala					Ser			3799
	ACA Thr					His					Tyr				3847
Phe	ACC Thr 1270				Lys					Thr					3895
	TTT Phe			Lys					Asn					Leu	3943
	CAG Gln		Ser					Pro					Met		3991
	GGA Gly	${\tt Glu}$					Leu					Lys			4039
	CCA Pro					Phe					Gly				4087
Pro	CAA Gln 1350				Glu					Thr					4135
	AGT Ser			Tyr					Ser					Ala	4183
	GAT Asp		Lys					Phe					Pŗo		4231
	ATG Met	Leu		Arg			His					Glu		Ser	4279

FIG. 7a

AAC	His	GTC Val 1415	TTG Leu	ATT Ile	TAC Tyr	Leu	GAT Asp 1420	AAG Lys	GTG Val	TCA Ser	Asn	CAG Gln 1425	ACA Thr	CTG Leu	AGC Ser	4327
Leu	TTC Phe 430	TTC Phe	ACG Thr	GTT Val	Leu	CAA Gln 1435	GAT Asp	GTC Val	CCA Pro	Val	AGA Arg 1440	GAT Asp	CTC Leu	AAA Lys	CCA Pro	4375
GCC Ala 1445	ATA Ile	GTG Val	AAA Lys	Val	TAT Tyr 1450	GAT Asp	TAC Tyr	TAC Tyr	Glu	ACG Thr 1455	GAT Asp	GAG Glu	TTT Phe	Ala	ATC Ile 1460	4423
GCT Ala	GAG Glu	TAC Tyr	Asn	GCT Ala 465	CCT Pro	TGC Cys	AGC Ser	Lys	GAT Asp 470	CTT Leu	GGA Gly	AAT Asn	GCT Ala	TGA.	AGACCA	4474
CAAG TTTG	GCTG	AA A	AGTO AAAG	CTT1 ACT1	rg ci	GGAO TGAA	TAAAC	GTT ACT	CTCT	GAG CTG	CTCC GTC	CACAC	GAA C	SACAC	GTGTT	4534 4577

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Ser Val Ser Gly Lys Pro Gln Tyr Met Val Leu Val Pro Ser Leu Leu
His Thr Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Gly Cys Val Leu Leu Ser Tyr Leu Asn
Glu Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ala Ser Leu Glu Ser Val Arg Gly Asn Arg
                           40
       35
Ser Leu Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ala Glu Asn Asp Val Leu His Cys Val
                       55
                                          60
Ala Phe Ala Val Pro Lys Ser Ser Ser Asn Glu Glu Val Met Phe Leu
Thr Val Gln Val Lys Gly Pro Thr Gln Glu Phe Lys Lys Arg Thr Thr 85 90 95
Val Met Val Lys Asn Glu Asp Ser Leu Val Phe Val Gln Thr Asp Lys
         100 105
Ser Ile Tyr Lys Pro Gly Gln Thr Val Lys Phe Arg Val Val Ser Met
                                              125
       115
                          120
Asp Glu Asn Phe His Pro Leu Asn Glu Leu Ile Pro Leu Val Tyr Ile
   130
                       135
                                          140
Gln Asp Pro Lys Gly Asn Arg Ile Ala Gln Trp Gln Ser Phe Gln Leu
         150
                                    155
Glu Gly Gly Leu Lys Gln Phe Ser Phe Pro Leu Ser Ser Glu Pro Phe
165 170 175
            165
Gln Gly Ser Tyr Lys Val Val Val Gln Lys Lys Ser Gly Gly Arg Thr
180 185
Glu His Pro Phe Thr Val Glu Glu Phe Val Leu Pro Lys Phe Glu Val
                          200
Gln Val Thr Val Pro Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Leu Glu Glu Glu Met Asn
                      215
                                           220
Val Ser Val Cys Gly Leu Tyr Thr Tyr Gly Lys Pro Val Pro Gly His 225 230 235
Val Thr Val Ser Ile Cys Arg Lys Tyr Ser Asp Ala Ser Asp Cys His 245 \hspace{1cm} 250 \hspace{1cm} 255
               245
Gly Glu Asp Ser Gln Ala Phe Cys Glu Lys Phe Ser Gly Gln Leu Asn 260 265 270
                               265
Ser His Gly Cys Phe Tyr Gln Gln Val Lys Thr Lys Val Phe Gln Leu
                          280
                                               285
Lys Arg Lys Glu Tyr Glu Met Lys Leu His Thr Glu Ala Gln Ile Gln
                       295
Glu Glu Gly Thr Val Val Glu Leu Thr Gly Arg Gln Ser Ser Glu Ile
                 310
                                       315
Thr Arg Thr Ile Thr Lys Leu Ser Phe Val Lys Val Asp Ser His Phe 325 330 335
             325
Arg Gln Gly Ile Pro Phe Phe Gly Gln Val Arg Leu Val Asp Gly Lys
                                345
                                                   350
            340
Gly Val Pro Ile Pro Asn Lys Val Ile Phe Ile Arg Gly Asn Glu Ala
                           360
                                               365
Asn Tyr Tyr Ser Asn Ala Thr Thr Asp Glu His Gly Leu Val Gln Phe
                                           380
                        375
Ser Ile Asn Thr Thr Asn Val Met Gly Thr Ser Leu Thr Val Arg Val
                 390
                                      395
Asn Tyr Lys Asp Arg Ser Pro Cys Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Trp Val Ser Glu
405 .410 415
               405
                                  .410
Glu His Glu Glu Ala His His Thr Ala Tyr Leu Val Phe Ser Pro Ser
                              425
           420
Lys Ser Phe Val His Leu Glu Pro Met Ser His Glu Leu Pro Cys Gly
        435
                           440
                                        445
His Thr Gln Thr Val Gln Ala His Tyr Ile Leu Asn Gly Gly Thr Leu
                       455
                                         460
Leu Gly Leu Lys Lys Leu Ser Phe Tyr Tyr Leu Ile Met Ala Lys Gly
```

FIG. 7b

465					470					475					480
				485		Thr			490					495	
			500			Ile		505					510		
		515				Ile	520					525			
	530					Tyr 535					540				-
545					550	Pro				555					560
				565		Ala			570					575	
			580			Leu -		585					590		
		595				Leu -	600					605			
	610					Asp 615					620				
625					630	Thr				635					640
				645		Leu			650					655	
			660			Pro		665					670		
		675				Gly Ala	680					685			
	690					695 Tyr					700				
705					710	Gly				715			_	_	720
				725		Lys			730					735	
			740			Ser		745					750		
		755				Met	760					765			
	770					775 Va l					780	_	_		
785					790	Ala				795					800
				805		His			810					815	
			820			Pro		825					830		
		835				Glu	840					845			
	850					855 Gly					860				
865				Glu	870	Leu			Glu	875			-		880
Leu	Cys	Pro	Ser	885 Gly	Gly	Glu	Val		890 Glu	Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu	895 Lys	Leu
Pro	Pro	Asn	900 Val	Val	Glu	Glu		905 Ala	Arg	Ala	Ser		910 Ser	Val	Leu
Gly	Asp 930	915 Ile	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ala 935	920 Met	Gln	Asn	Thr	Gln 940	925 Asn	Leu	Leu	Gln

FIG. 7b

Met Pro Tyr Gly Cys Gly Glu Gln Asn Met Val Leu Phe Ala Pro Asn 950 955 Ile Tyr Val Leu Asp Tyr Leu Asn Glu Thr Gln Gln Leu Thr Pro Glu 970 965 Val Lys Ser Lys Ala Ile Gly Tyr Leu Asn Thr Gly Tyr Gln Arg Gln 980 985 Leu Asn Tyr Lys His Tyr Asp Gly Ser Tyr Ser Thr Phe Gly Glu Arg 995 1000 1005 Tyr Gly Arg Asn Gln Gly Asn Thr Trp Leu Thr Ala Phe Val Leu Lys 1010 1015 1020 Thr Phe Ala Gln Ala Arg Ala Tyr Ile Phe Ile Asp Glu Ala His Ile 1030 1035 1040 Thr Gln Ala Leu Ile Trp Leu Ser Gln Arg Gln Lys Asp Asn Gly Cys 1045 1050 1055 Phe Arg Ser Ser Gly Ser Leu Leu Asn Asn Ala Ile Lys Gly Gly Val 1060 1065 1070 Glu Asp Glu Val Thr Leu Ser Ala Tyr Ile Thr Ile Ala Leu Leu Glu 1075 1080 1085 Ile Pro Leu Thr Val Thr His Pro Val Val Arg Asn Ala Leu Phe Cys 1095 1100 Leu Glu Ser Ala Trp Lys Thr Ala Gln Glu Gly Asp His Gly Ser His 1110 1115 **Val Tyr Thr Lys Ala Leu Leu Ala Tyr Ala Phe Ala Leu Ala Gly Asn** 1125 1130 1135 Gln Asp Lys Arg Lys Glu Val Leu Lys Ser Leu Asn Glu Glu Ala Val 1140 1145 1150 Lys Lys Asp Asn Ser Val His Trp Glu Arg Pro Gln Lys Pro Lys Ala 1155 1160 1165 Pro Val Gly His Phe Tyr Glu Pro Gln Ala Pro Ser Ala Glu Val Glu 1170 1175 1180 Met Thr Ser Tyr Val Leu Leu Ala Tyr Leu Thr Ala Gln Pro Ala Pro 1190 1195 Thr Ser Glu Asp Leu Thr Ser Ala Thr Asn Ile Val Lys Trp Ile Thr 1205 1210 1215 Lys Gln Gln Asn Ala Gln Gly Gly Phe Ser Ser Thr Gln Asp Thr Val 1220 1225 1230 Val Ala Leu His Ala Leu Ser Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Thr Phe Thr Arg 1235 1240 1245 Thr Gly Lys Ala Ala Gln Val Thr Ile Gln Ser Ser Gly Thr Phe Ser 1250 1255 1260 Ser Lys Phe Gln Val Asp Asn Asn Asn Arg Leu Leu Gln Gln Val 265 1270 1275 1280 Ser Leu Pro Glu Leu Pro Gly Glu Tyr Ser Met Lys Val Thr Gly Glu 1285 1290 Gly Cys Val Tyr Leu Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Asn Ile Leu Pro Glu
1300 1305 1310

Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Gln Thr Leu Pro Gln Thr
1315 1320 1325

Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu Ser Val
1330 1335 1340 1330
1335
1340

Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile Val Asp Val
345
1350
1355
1360

Lys Met Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro Thr Val Lys Met Leu
1365
1370
1375

Glu Arg Ser Asn His Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Ser Ser Asn His Val
1380
1385
1390

Leu Ile Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val Ser Asn Gln Thr Leu Ser Leu Phe Phe
1395
1400
1405 1335

Thr Val Leu Gln Asp Val Pro Val Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Ala Ile Val 1410 1415 1420
Lys Val Tyr Asp Tyr Tyr Glu Thr Asp Glu Phe Ala Ile Ala Glu Tyr 425 1430 1435 1440
Asn Ala Pro Cys Ser Lys Asp Leu Gly Asn Ala

CTCCATCAAG CCC CGCCTCCTCC CAA TTCGCCCGGG GAC TGGATTTCGG GGC CTACCTCTTC ACC GAGGAGGGGG AAA	CCCTCCAA AGGCTO ATTGTGCA TTTTTO GGGGGAAA GAGCAO CAGGGGGC GCACCO CCACGCCC CTGGTO AGGAGGAA AAGGGO	CCCCT ACCCGTCC GCAGC CGGAGGCGG GCGAG GAGTGAAGC CCCGT CAGCAGGCC GCGCT TTGCCGAAG GGACC CCCCAACTG	A AACAAGGGA GCCCCC A CGCCCCCAC CCCCCC C TCCGAGATGG GGCTGT G GGGGGGTGGG GTGAAG C TCCCCAAGGG GCTCGG G AAAGAATAAG AACAGA G GGGGGTGAA GGAGAG C CACACC ATG CTG AC Met Leu Th	TCCC 120 GAGC 180 GGTT 240 AACT 300 GAAG 360 AAGT 420 C 475
			A GCT CTG GTC GCG G r Ala Leu Val Ala A 15	
			G CAG TTT GCC TGC A s Gln Phe Ala Cys A 3	
			G TGC GAC GGT GAG A g Cys Asp Gly Glu A 50	
	sp Gly Ser Asp		G ATT TGT CCA CAG A u lle Cys Pro Gln S 65	
			C TGC CTG GGT ACT G n Cys Leu Gly Thr G 80	
			GG GTC CAG GAC TGC A y Val Gln Asp Cys M 95	
			AG CTC CAA GGC AAC T Lu Leu Gln Gly Asn C .0 1	
			CC ACA CTC GAT GGG C TO Thr Leu Asp Gly F 130	
Thr Cys Tyr C	ys Asn Ser Ser	Phe Gln Leu G	AG GCA GAT GGC AAG A In Ala Asp Gly Lys T 145	
			SC ACC TGC AGC CAG C Ly Thr Cys Ser Gln I 160	
		Phe Ile Cys G	GC TGT GTT GAA GGA T Ly Cys Val Glu Gly T 175	
		Ser Cys Lys A	CC AAG AAC GAG CCA C la Lys Asn Glu Pro \ 90	

GAC Asp	CGG Arg	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	GTG Val 200	CTG Leu	TTG Leu	ATA Ile	Ala	AAC Asn 205	TCC Ser	CAG Gln	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	TTG Leu 210	GCC Ala	1099
ACG Thr	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	AGT Ser 215	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	CAG Gln	GTG Val	TCT Ser 220	ACC Thr	ATC Ile	ACA Thr	CCT Pro	ACG Thr 225	AGC Ser	ACG Thr	1147
CGG Arg	CAG Gln	ACC Thr 230	ACA Thr	GCC Ala	ATG Met	GAC Asp	TTC Phe 235	AGC Ser	TAT Tyr	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	GAG Glu 240	ACC Thr	GTA Val	TGC Cys	1195
TGG Trp	GTG Val 245	CAT His	GTT Val	GGG Gly	GAC Asp	AGT Ser 250	GCT Ala	GCT Ala	CAG Gln	ACG Thr	CAG Gln 255	CTC Leu	AAG Lys	TGT Cys	GCC Ala	1243
CGC Arg 260	ATG Met	CCT Pro	GGC Gly	CTA Leu	AAG Lys 265	GGC Gly	TTC Phe	GTG Val	GAT Asp	GAG Glu 270	CAC His	ACC Thr	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	ATC Ile 275	1291
TCC Ser	CTC Leu	AGT Ser	CTG Leu	CAC His 280	CAC His	GTG Val	GAA Glu	CAG Gln	ATG Met 285	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	GAC Asp	TGG Trp	CTG Leu 290	ACA Thr	1339
GGC Gly	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	TAC Tyr 295	TTT Phe	GTG Val	GAT Asp	GAC Asp	ATC Ile 300	GAT Asp	GAT Asp	AGG Arg	ATC Ile	TTT Phe 305	GTC Val	TGC Cys	1387
AAC Asn	AGA Arg	AAT Asn 310	Gly GGG	GAC Asp	ACA Thr	TGT Cys	GTC Val 315	Thr	TTG Leu	CTA Leu	GAC Asp	CTG Leu 320	GAA Glu	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	1435
AAC Asn	CCC Pro 325	Lys	GGC Gly	ATT Ile	GCC Ala	CTG Leu 330	GAC Asp	CCT Pro	GCC Ala	ATG Met	GGG Gly 335	AAG Lys	GTG Val	TTT Phe	TTC Phe	1483
ACT Thr 340	Asp	TAT Tyr	GGG Gly	CAG Gln	ATC Ile 345	Pro	AAG Lys	GTG Val	GAA Glu	CGC Arg 350	Cys	GAC Asp	ATG Met	GAT Asp	GGG Gly 355	1531 .
CAG Gln	AAC Asn	CGC Arg	ACC Thr	AAG Lys 360	Leu	GTC Val	GAC Asp	AGC Ser	AAG Lys 365	Ile	GTG Val	TTT Phe	CCT Pro	CAT His 370	GGC Gly	1579
ATC Ile	ACG Thr	CTC Lev	GAC Asp 375	Leu	GTC Val	AGC Ser	CGC Arg	CTI Lev 380	ı Val	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	G GCA	GAT Asp 385	ALA	TAT Tyr	1627
CT(Let	GAC Asp	TAT Ty: 390	: Ile	GAF Glu	A GTG	GTC Val	GAC Asp 399	yı Tyı	GAC Glu	GGG Gly	C AAC Y Lys	G GGC G Gly 400	Arq	CAG Glr	ACC Thr	1675
Ile	405	e Gli 5	n Gly	y Ile	e Lei	1 Ile 410	e Gli	u His	s Le	л Ту	r Gly 41	y Let 5	ı Thi	r va:	TTT L Phe	1723
GA(G1: 42)	u Ası	r TA' n Ty:	r CTO	TA:	F GC0 F Ala 42	a Th:	C AA	C TC	G GAG	C AA' p As: 43	n Ala	C AA' a Ası	r GCO n Al	C CAG	G CAG n Gln 435	1771

FIG. 8a

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AAG Lys	ACG Thr	AGT Ser	GTG Val	ATC Ile 440	CGT Arg	GTG Val	AAC Asn	CGC Arg	TTT Phe 445	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	ACC Thr	GAG Glu	TAC Tyr 450	CAG Gln	1819
GTT Val	GTC Val	ACC Thr	CGG Arg 455	GTG Val	GAC Asp	AAG Lys	GGT Gly	GGT Gly 460	GCC Ala	CTC Leu	CAC His	ATC Ile	TAC Tyr 465	CAC His	CAG Gln	1867
AGG Arg	CGT Arg	CAG Gln 470	CCC Pro	CGA Arg	GTG Val	AGG Arg	AGC Ser 475	CAT His	GCC Ala	TGT Cys	GAA Glu	AAC Asn 480	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	1915
GGG Gly	AAG Lys 485	CCG Pro	GGT Gly	GGC Gly	TGC Cys	TCT Ser 490	GAC Asp	ATC Ile	TGC Cys	CTG Leu	CTG Leu 495	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	CAC His	1963
AAG Lys 500	GCG Ala	CGG Arg	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	CGC Arg 505	TGC Cys	CGT Arg	TCC Ser	GGC Gly	TTC Phe 510	AGC Ser	CTG Leu	GGC Gly	AGT Ser	GAC Asp 515	2011
GGG Gly	AAG Lys	TCA Ser	TGC Cys	AAG Lys 520	AAG Lys	CCG Pro	GAG Glu	CAT His	GAG Glu 525	CTG Leu	TTC Phe	CTC Leu	GTG Val	TAT Tyr 530	GGC Gly	2059
AAG Lys	GGC Gly	CGG Arg	CCA Pro 535	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	ATC Ile	CGG Arg	GGC Gly 540	ATG Met	GAT Asp	ATG Met	GGG Gly	GCC Ala 545	AAG Lys	GTC Val	2107
CCG Pro	GAT Asp	GAG Glu 550	CAC His	ATG Met	ATC Ile	CCC Pro	ATT Ile 555	GAA Glu	AAC Asn	CTC Leu	ATG Met	AAC Asn 560	CCC Pro	CGA Arg	GCC Ala	2155
CTG Leu	GAC Asp 565	Phe	CAC His	GCT Ala	GAG Glu	ACC Thr 570	Gly	TTC Phe	ATC Ile	TAC Tyr	TTT Phe 575	GCC Ala	GAC Asp	ACC Thr	ACC Thr	2203
AGC Ser 580	Tyr	CTC Leu	ATT	GGC Gly	CGC Arg 585	Gln	AAG Lys	ATT Ile	GAT Asp	GGC Gly 590	Thr	GAG Glu	CGG Arg	GAG Glu	ACC Thr 595	2251 .
ATC Ile	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	GAC Asp	GGC Gly 600	Ile	CAC	AAT Asn	GTG Val	GAG Glu 605	GGT Gly	GTG Val	GCC Ala	GTG Val	GAC Asp 610	Trp	2299
ATG Met	GGA Gly	GAC Asp	AAT Asn 615	Leu	TAC	TGG Trp	ACG Thr	GAC Asp 620	Asp	GGG Gly	CCC Pro	AAA Lys	AAG Lys 625	Thr	ATC	2347
AGC Ser	GTG Val	GCC Ala 630	Arg	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	GCT Ala 635	Ala	CAC Glr	ACC Thr	CGC Arg	Lys 640	Thr	TTA Leu	ATC Ille	2395
GAG Glu	GGC 1 Gly 645	Lys	A ATO	ACA Thr	CAC His	CCC Pro 650	Arg	GCT Ala	TATI	GTC Val	GTG Val 655	Asp	CCF Pro	A CTO	AAT Asn	2443
GG(G1 ₃ 66(Tr	ATO Met	TAC Tyl	TGC Trp	ACA Thi	Ası	TGC Tr	G GAC	G GAG	G GAG 1 Asp 670	o Pro	AA(Ly:	G GA(AG: Sei	CGG Arg 675	2491

FIG. 8a

CGT Arg	GGG Gly	CGG Arg	CTG Leu	GAG Glu 680	AGG Arg	GCG Ala	TGG Trp	ATG Met	GAT Asp 685	GGC Gly	TCA Ser	CAC His	CGA Arg	GAC Asp 690	ATC Ile	2539
TTT Phe	GTC Val	ACC Thr	TCC Ser 695	AAG Lys	ACA Thr	GTG Val	CTT Leu	TGG Trp 700	CCC Pro	AAT Asn	GGG Gly	CTA Leu	AGC Ser 705	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	2587
ATC Ile	CCG Pro	GCT Ala 710	GGG Gly	CGC Arg	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp 715	GTG Val	GAT Asp	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	TAC Tyr 720	GAC Asp	CGC Arg	ATC Ile	2635
GAG Glu	ACG Thr 725	ATA Ile	CTG Leu	CTC Leu	AAT Asn	GGC Gly 730	ACA Thr	GAC Asp	CGG Arg	AAG Lys	ATT Ile 735	GTG Val	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu	GGT Gly	2683
CCT Pro 740	GAG Glu	CTG Leu	AAC Asn	CAC His	GCC Ala 745	TTT Phe	GGC Gly	CTG Leu	TGT Cys	CAC His 750	CAT His	GGC Gly	AAC Asn	TAC Tyr	CTC Leu 755	2731
TTC Phe	TGG Trp	ACT Thr	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr 760	CGG Arg	AGT Ser	GGC Gly	AGT Ser	GTC Val 765	TAC Tyr	CGC Arg	TTG Leu	GAA Glu	CGG Arg 770	GGT Gly	2779
GTA Val	GGA Gly	GGC Gly	GCA Ala 775	CCC Pro	CCC Pro	ACT Thr	GTG Val	ACC Thr 780	CTT Leu	CTG Leu	CGC Arg	AGT Ser	GAG Glu 785	Arg	CCC Pro	2827
CCC Pro	ATC Ile	TTT Phe 790		ATC Ile	CGA Arg	ATG Met	TAT Tyr 795	GAT Asp	GCC Ala	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 800	GIn	GTT Val	GGC Gly	2875
ACC Thr	AAC Asn 805	Lys	TGC Cys	CGG Arg	GTG Val	AAC Asn 810	AAT Asn	GGC	GGC Gly	TGC Cys	AGC Ser 815	Ser	CTG Leu	TGC Cys	TTG Leu	2923
GCC Ala 820	Thr	CCT Pro	GGG Gly	AGC Ser	CGC Arg 825	CAG Gln	TGC Cys	GCC Ala	TGT Cys	GCT Ala 830	Glu	GAC Asp	CAG Glr	GTG Val	TTG Leu 835	2971 .
GAC Asp	GCA Ala	GAC Asp	GGC Gly	GTC Val 840	Thr	TGC Cys	TTG Leu	GCG Ala	AAC Asn 845	Pro	TCC Ser	TAC Tyr	GTC Val	CCT Pro 850	CCA Pro	3019
CC(CAG Glr	TGC Cys	C CAG s Glr 859	n Pro	GGC Gly	GAG Glu	TTI Phe	GCC Ala 860	ı Cys	GCC Ala	AAC A Ası	AGC Sei	C CGC Arc 86	g Cy:	ATC s Ile	3067
CA(Gl:	G GAC	G CG0 1 Arc 87	g Tr	AAG Lys	TGT Cys	GAC Asp	GGF Gly 879	Asp	AAC Asr	GA:	TGC Cys	C CTO s Let 880	ı As	C AAG	C AGT n Ser	3115
GA' As _l	GAC G Glu 88	u Al	c cca a Pro	A GCC	CTC Lev	TGC Cys 890	. Hi:	r CAC s Gli	G CAC	C ACC	TGC Cy: 89	s Pr	c TC	G GA	C CGA p Arg	3163
TT(Ph	e Ly	G TG s Cy	C GA	G AA(u Ası	C AAC n Asr 90!	n Ar	G TG	C ATO	c cc e Pr	C AA o As 91	n Ar	C TG g Tr	G CT p Le	C TG u Cy	C GAC s Asp 915	3211

FIG. 8a

		AAT Asn														3259
		CGC Arg														3307
		CCC Pro 950														3355
		GAT Asp														3403
	-	TTT Phe														3451
		AAT Asn	Asp					Asp					Ala			3499
		TCC Ser					Gln					Ser				3547
	Pro	GAG Glu 1030				Cys					Asp					3595
Ser	GAT Asp 1045	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	CAC His	Ala	AAC Asn 1050	TGC Cys	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	Gln	GCC Ala 1055	ACG Thr	AGG Arg	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	3643
		TGC Cys		Thr					Cys					Leu		3691
ATC Ile	CCC Pro	CTG Leu	Arg	TGG Trp 1080	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	GAT Asp	Gly	GAC Asp 1085	ACT Thr	GAC Asp	TGC Cys	ATG Met	GAC Asp 1090	Ser	3739
AGC Ser	GAT Asp	GAG Glu	AAG Lys 1095	AGC Ser	TGT Cys	GAG Glu	Gly	GTG Val 1100	Thr	CAC	GTC Val	Cys	GAT Asp 1105	Pro	AGT Ser	3787
	Lys		Gly			Asp		Ala			Ile		Lys		TGG	3835
Val	TGT Cys 1125	Asp	GGC Gly	GAC Asp	AAT Asn	GAC Asp 1130	Cys	GAG Glu	GAT Asp	AAC Asn	TCG Ser 1135	Asp	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	AAC Asn	3883
	Glu			Ala		Arg					Pro				AAC Asn 1155	3931

	TCA Ser		Cys					Lys					Asn			3979
	GGC Gly	Asp					Gly					Gln				4027
	AAC Asn					His					Ala					4075
Ile	GTG Val 1205				Pro					Leu						4123
	TGC Cys			Gln					Lys					Ser		4171
	TGC Cys		Gln					Val					Tyr			4219
	GTC Val	Leu					Glu					Leu				4267
	CCG Pro					Ser					Ile					4315
Leu	CAC His L285				Tyr					Pro						4363
	GCC Ala			Phe					Ser					Thr		4411
	GTG Val		Asp					Gly					Asn		Ala	4459
	ACT Thr	Ser					Ile					Ala				4507
	CTG Leu					Ile					Tyr					4555 -
Asn	CT G Leu 1365				Glu					Asp						4603
	CTG Leu			Gly					Pro							4651

FIG. 8a

			Gly					Thr			GAT Asp		Ser			4699
		Glu					Ser				CGC Arg	Arg				4747
	Glu					Gly					CTC Leu 1					4795
Leu					Leu					Arg	TCA Ser 1455					4843
TCA Ser 1460	GCC Ala	CGT Arg	TAC Tyr	Asp	GGC Gly 465	TCT Ser	GGC Gly	CAC His	Met	GAG Glu L470	GTG Val	CTT Leu	CGG Arg	Gly	CAC His 1475	4891
GAG Glu	TTC Phe	CTG Leu	Ser	CAC His	CCG Pro	TTT Phe	GCA Ala	Val	ACG Thr 1485	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	GGG Gly	Gly	GAG Glu 1490	GTC Val	4939
TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	Thr	GAC Asp 1495	TGG Trp	CGA Arg	ACA Thr	Asn	ACA Thr 1500	CTG Leu	GCT Ala	AAG Lys	Ala	AAC Asn 1505	AAG Lys	TGG Trp	4987
ACC Thr	Gly	CAC His 1510	AAT Asn	GTC Val	ACC Thr	Val	GTA Val 1515	CAG Gln	AGG Arg	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	ACC Thr 1520	CAG Gln	CCC Pro	TTT Phe	5035
Asp	CTG Leu 1525	CAG Gln	GTG Val	TAC Tyr	His	CCC Pro 1530	TCC Ser	CGC Arg	CAG Gln	Pro	ATG Met 1535	GCT Ala	CCC Pro	AAT Asn	CCC Pro	5083
TGT Cys 1540	Glu	GCC Ala	AAT Asn	Gly	GGC Gly 1545	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	CCC Pro	Cys	TCC Ser 1550	CAC His	CTG Leu	TGT Cys	Leu	ATC Ile 1555	5131
AAC Asn	TAC Tyr	AAC Asn	Arg	ACC Thr 1560	GTG Val	TCC Ser	TGC Cys	Ala	TGC Cys 1565	CCC Pro	CAC His	CTC Leu	Met	AAG Lys 1570	Leu	5179
CAC His	AAG Lys	Asp	AAC Asn 1575	Thr	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	Tyr	GAG Glu 1580	TTT Phe	AAG Lys	AAG Lys	TTC Phe	CTG Leu 1585	CTG Leu	TAC	5227
GCA Ala	CGT Arg	CAG Gln 1590	Met	GAG Glu	ATC Ile	CGA Arg	GGT Gly 1595	Val	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	GCT Ala 1600	Pro	TAC	TAC Tyr	5275 -
AAC Asn	TAC Tyr 1605	Ile	ATC Ile	TCC Ser	TTC Phe	ACG Thr	Val	CCC Pro	GAC Asp	ATC	GAC Asp 1615	Asn	GTC Val	ACA Thr	GTG Val	5323
CTA Leu 1620	Asp	TAC Tyr	GAT Asp	GCC Ala	CGC Arg 1625	Glu	CAG Gln	CGT Arg	GTG Val	TAC Tyr 1630	Trp	TCT Ser	GAC Asp	GTC Val	G CGG Arg 1635	5371

FIG. 8a

ACA Thr	CAG Gln	GCC Ala	Ile	AAG Lys 640	CGG Arg	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	Ile	AAC Asn 645	GGC Gly	ACA Thr	GGC Gly	Val	GAG Glu 650	ACA Thr	5419
GTC Val	GTC Val	Ser	GCA Ala 655	GAC Asp	TTG Leu	CCA Pro	Asn	GCC Ala .660	CAC His	GGG Gly	CTG Leu	Ala	GTG Val 665	GAC Asp	TGG Trp	5467
GTC Val	Ser	CGA Arg .670	AAC Asn	CTG Leu	TTC Phe	Trp	ACA Thr 675	AGC Ser	TAT Tyr	GAC Asp	ACC Thr	AAT Asn 680	AAG Lys	AAG Lys	CAG Gln	5515
Ile	AAT Asn 1685	GTG Val	GCC Ala	CGG Arg	Leu	GAT Asp 690	GGC Gly	TCC Ser	TTC Phe	Lys	AAC Asn 1695	GCA Ala	GTG Val	GTG Val	CAG Gln	5563
GGC Gly 1700	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	Pro	CAT His 705	GGC Gly	CTT Leu	GTC Val	Val	CAC His 710	CCT Pro	CTG Leu	CGT Arg	Gly	AAG Lys 1715	5611
CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	Thr	GAT Asp 1720	GGT Gly	GAC Asp	AAC Asn	Ile	AGC Ser 1725	ATG Met	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	Met	GAT Asp 1730	GGC Gly	5659
AGC Ser	AAT Asn	Arg	ACC Thr 1735	CTG Leu	CTC Leu	TTC Phe	Ser	GGC Gly 1740	CAG Gln	AAG Lys	GGC Gly	Pro	GTG Val 1745	GGC Gly	CTG Leu	5707
GCT Ala	Ile	GAC Asp 1750	TTC Phe	CCT Pro	GAA Glu	Ser	AAA Lys 1755	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	ATC Ile	AGC Ser 1760	TCC Ser	GGG Gly	AAC Asn	5755
His	ACC Thr 1765	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	CGC Arg	Cys	AAC Asn 1770	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	Ser	GGG Gly 1775	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	GTC Val	ATC Ile	5803
GAT Asp 1780	Ala	ATG Met	CGG Arg	Ser	CAG Gln 1785	CTG Leu	GGC Gly	AAG Lys	Ala	ACC Thr 1790	Ala	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	ATG Met 1795	5851
GGG Gly	GAC Asp	AAG Lys	Leu	TGG Trp 1800	TGG Trp	GCT Ala	GAT Asp	Gln	GTG Val 1805	Ser	GAA Glu	AAG Lys	ATG Met	GGC Gly 1810	ACA Thr	5899
TGC Cys	AGC Ser	Lys	GCT Ala 1815	Asp	GGC Gly	TCG Ser	Gly	TCC Ser 1820	Val	GTC Val	CTT Leu	CGG	AAC Asn 1825	Ser	ACC Thr	5947
ACC Thr	CTG Leu	GTG Val 1830	Met	CAC His	ATG Met	AAG Lys	GTC Val 1835	Tyr	GAC Asp	GAG Glu	AGC Ser	ATC 11e	Glr	CTO Lev	GAC Asp	5995 -
CAT His	AAG Lys	Gly	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	Pro	TGC Cys 1850	Ser	GTC Val	AAC Asn	AAC Asr	GGT Gly 1855	Ası	TGC Cys	C TCC s Sea	C CAG	6043
CT(Let 1860	ı Cys	CTG Leu	CCC Pro	ACC Thr	TC# Ser 1869	Glu	ACC Thi	ACC Thi	CGC Arg	TC0 Se1 1870	Cys	ATC Me	TGC t Cy:	C AC	A GCC r Ala 1875	6091

FIG. 8a

GGC Gly	TAT Tyr	AGC Ser	Leu	CGG Arg 880	AGT Ser	GGC Gly	CAG Gln	Gln	GCC Ala 885	TGC C y s	GAG Glu	GGC Gly	GTA Val 1	GGT Gly 890	TCC Ser	6139
TTT Phe	CTC Leu	Leu	TAC Tyr 895	TCT Ser	GTG Val	CAT His	Glu	GGA Gly .900	ATC Ile	AGG Arg	GGA Gly	Ile	CCC Pro 1905	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	6187
CCC Pro	Asn	GAC Asp 1910	AAG Lys	TCA Ser	GAT Asp	Ala	CTG Leu 915	GTC Val	CCA Pro	GTG Val	Ser	GGG Gly 1920	ACC Thr	TCG Ser	CTG Leu	6235
Ala	GTC Val 1925	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	GAC Asp	Phe	CAC His 930	GCT Ala	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	Asp	ACC Thr .935	ATC Ile	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	GTG Val	6283
GAC Asp 1940	ATG Met	GGC Gly	CTG Leu	Ser	ACG Thr 945	ATC Ile	AGC Ser	CGG Arg	Ala	AAG Lys .950	CGG Arg	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	Thr	TGG Trp 1955	6331
CGT Arg	GAA Glu	GAC Asp	Val	GTG Val 1960	ACC Thr	AAT Asn	GGC Gly	Ile	GGC Gly .965	CGT Arg	GTG Val	GAG Glu	GGC Gly	ATT Ile 1970	GCA Ala	6379
GTG Val	GAC Asp	Trp	ATC Ile 1975	GCA Ala	GGC Gly	AAC Asn	Ile	TAC Tyr 1 9 80	TGG Trp	ACA Thr	GAC Asp	Gln	GGC Gly 1985	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	6427
GTC Val	Ile	GAG Glu 1990	GTC Val	GCC Ala	CGG Arg	Leu	AAT Asn 1995	GGC Gly	TCC Ser	TTC Phe	Arg	TAC Tyr 2000	GTG Val	GTG Val	ATC Ile	6475
Ser	CAG Gln 2005	GGT Gly	CTA Leu	GAC Asp	Lys	CCC Pro 2010	CGG Arg	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	Thr	GTC Val 2015	CAC His	CCG Pro	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	6523
GGG Gly 2020	Tyr	TTG Leu	TTC Phe	Trp	ACT Thr 2025	GAG Glu	TGG Trp	GGT Gly	Gln	TAT Tyr 2030	CCG Pro	CGT Arg	ATT Ile	Glu	CGG Arg 2035	6571
TCT Ser	CGG Arg	CTA Leu	Asp	GGC Gly 2040	ACG Thr	GAG Glu	CGT Arg	Val	GTG Val 2045	CTG Leu	GTC Val	AAC Asn	Val	AGC Ser 2050	ATC Ile	6619
AGC Ser	TGG Trp	Pro	AAC Asn 2055	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	TCA Ser	Val	GAC Asp 2060	Tyr	CAG Gln	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	AAG Lys 2065	Leu	TAC	6667
TGG Trp	Cys	GAT Asp 2070	Ala	CGG Arg	ACA Thr	Asp	AAG Lys 2075	Ile	GAA Glu	CGG Arg	Ile	GAC Asp 2080	Leu	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	6715
GGT Gly	GAG Glu 2085	Asn	CGC Arg	GAG Glu	GTG Val	GTT Val 2090	Leu	TCC Ser	AGC Ser	AAC Asn	AAC Asn 2095	Met	GAC Aşp	ATG Met	TTT Phe	6763
TCA Ser 2100	Val	TCI Ser	GTG Val	TTT Phe	GAG Glu 2105	Asp	TTC Phe	ATC : Ile	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp 2110	Ser	GAC Asp	AGG Arg	ACI Thi	CAT His 2115	6811

			Ser					Ser			AAT Asn		Thr			6859
		Leu					Gly				AAA Lys	Asp				6907
	Asn					Lys					TGC Cys 2					6955
Gly	GGG Gly 2165	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	Leu	TGC Cys 2170	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	CGG Arg	Gly	CGT Arg 2175	GGG Gly	CAG Gln	CGG Arg	GCC Ala	7003
				His					Glu		GGA Gly			Cys		7051
GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	GCC Ala	Gly	TAC Tyr 2200	CTG Leu	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	Ser	GAG Glu 2205	CGC Arg	ACC Thr	ATT Ile	Leu	AAG Lys 2210	AGT Ser	7099
ATC Ile	CAC His	Leu	TCG Ser 2215	GAT Asp	GAG Glu	CGC Arg	Asn	CTC Leu 2220	AAT Asn	GCG Ala	CCC Pro	Val	CAG Gln 2225	CCC Pro	TTC Phe	7147
GAG Glu	Asp	CCT Pro 2230	GAG Glu	CAC His	ATG Met	Lys	AAC Asn 2235	GTC Val	ATC Ile	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	GCC Ala 2240	TTT Phe	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	7195
Arg	GCA Ala 2245	GGC Gly	ACC Thr	TCT Ser	Pro	GGC Gly 2250	ACC Thr	CCC Pro	AAT Asn	Arg	ATC Ile 2255	TTC Phe	TTC Phe	AGC Ser	GAC Asp	7243
ATC Ile 2260	His	TTT Phe	GGG Gly	Asn	ATC Ile 2265	CAA Gln	CAG Gln	ATC Ile	Asn	GAC Asp 2270	GAT Asp	GGC	TCC Ser	Arg	AGG Arg 2275	7291
ATC Ile	ACC Thr	ATT Ile	Val	GAA Glu 2280	AAC Asn	GTG Val	GGC	Ser	GTG Val 2285	Glu	GGC Gly	CTG Leu	Ala	TAT Tyr 2290	CAC His	7339
CGT Arg	GGC Gly	Trp	GAC Asp 2295	Thr	CTC Leu	TAT Tyr	Trp	ACA Thr 2300	Ser	TAC	ACG Thr	ACA Thr	TCC Ser 2305	Thr	ATC Ile	7387
ACG Thr	Arg	CAC His 2310	Thr	GTG Val	GAC Asp	Gln	ACC Thr 2315	Arg	CCA Pro	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	TTC Phe 2320	Glu	CGT Arg	GAG Glu	7435
ACC Thr	GTC Val 2325	Ile	ACT Thr	ATG Met	TCT Ser	GGA Gly 2330	Asp	GAC Asp	CAC His	CCA Pro	CGG Arg 2335	Ala	TTC Phe	GTI Val	TTG Leu	7483
GAC Asp 2340	Glu	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	AAC Asn	CTC Leu 2345	Met	TTC Phe	TGG Trp	ACC Thr	AAC Asr 2350	Trp	RAA Asr	GAC	G CAC	CAT His 2355	7531

FIG. 8a

			Met					Ser			AAT Asn		Leu			7579
		Lys					Pro				GCC Ala	Ile				7627
	Glu					Ser					GAC Asp 2					7675
Cys					Ser					Ile	CTA Leu 2415					7723
				Gly					Gly		CAC His			\mathtt{Trp}		7771
			Arg					Arg			AAG Lys		Val			7819
		Lys					Asp				CAG Gln	Pro				7867
	Ala					Thr					CTC Leu					7915
Ile					Cys					Leu	CTC Leu 2495				_	7963
				Ser					Arg		CTC Leu			Asp		8011
			Ala					Cys			CAA Gln		Glu			8059
		Asn					Asn				ACC Thr	Cys				8107
	His					Ser					TCC Ser					8155
Arg					Thr					Ser	AAT Asn 2575					8203
				Trp					Asp		TGT Cys					8251

FIG. 8a

GAC Asp	GAG Glu	ATC Ile	CCT Pro	TGC Cys 600	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	ACA Thr	Ala	TGT Cys 605	GGT Gly	GTG Val	GGC Gly	Glu	TTC Phe 610	CGC Arg	8299
TGC Cys	CGG Arg	Asp	GGG Gly 2615	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	ATC Ile	Gly	AAC Asn 620	TCC Ser	AGC Ser	CGC Arg	Cys	AAC Asn 2625	CAG Gln	TTT Phe	8347
GTG Val	Asp	TGT Cys 2630	GAG Glu	GAC Asp	GCC Ala	Ser	GAT Asp 2635	GAG Glu	ATG Met	AAC Asn	Cys	AGT Ser 2640	GCC Ala	ACC Thr	GAC Asp	8395
Cys	AGC Ser 2645	AGC Ser	TAC Tyr	TTC Phe	Arg	CTG Leu 2650	GGC Gly	GTG Val	AAG Lys	Gly	GTG Val 2655	CTC Leu	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	CCC Pro	8443
TGC Cys 2660	GAG Glu	CGG Arg	ACC Thr	Ser	CTC Leu 2665	TGC Cys	TAC Tyr	GCA Ala	Pro	AGC Ser 2670	TGG Trp	GTG Val	TGT Cys	Asp	GGC Gly 2675	8491
GCC Ala	AAT Asn	GAC Asp	TGT Cys	GGG Gly 2680	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	AGT Ser	Asp	GAG Glu 2685	CGC Arg	GAC Asp	TGC Cys	Pro	GGT Gly 2690	GTG Val	8539
AAA Lys	CGC Arg	Pro	AGA Arg 2695	TGC Cys	CCT Pro	CTG Leu	Asn	TAC Tyr 2700	TTC Phe	GCC Ala	TGC Cys	Pro	AGT Ser 2705	GGG Gly	CGC Arg	8587
TGC Cys	Ile	CCC Pro 2710	ATG Met	AGC Ser	TGG Trp	Thr	TGT Cys 2715	GAC Asp	AAA Lys	GAG Glu	Asp	GAC Asp 2720	TGT Cys	GAA Glu	CAT His	8635
Gly	GAG Glu 2725	GAC Asp	GAG Glu	ACC Thr	His	TGC Cys 2730	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	TTC Phe	Cys	TCA Ser 2735	GAG Glu	GCC Ala	CAG Gln	TTT Phe	8683
GAG Glu 2740	Cys	CAG Gln	AAC Asn	His	CGC Arg 2745	Cys	ATC Ile	TCC Ser	Lys	CAG Gln 2750	TGG Trp	CTG Leu	TGT Cys	GAC Asp	GGC Gly 2755	8731
AGC Ser	GAT Asp	GAC Asp	Cys	GGG Gly 2760	Asp	GGC Gly	TCA Ser	Asp	GAG Glu 2765	Ala	GCT Ala	CAC	TGT Cys	GAA Glu 2770	GGC Gly	8779
AAG Lys	ACG Thr	TGC Cys	GGC Gly 2775	Pro	TCC Ser	TCC Ser	TTC Phe	TCC Ser 2780	Cys	CCT Pro	GGC Gly	ACC Thr	CAC His 2785	Val	TGC Cys	8827
GTC Val	CCC Pro	GAG Glu 2790	Arg	TGG Trp	CTC Leu	TGT Cys	GAC Asp 2795	Gly	GAC Asp	AAA Lys	GAC Asp	TG1 Cys 2800	Ala	GAT Asp	GGT Gly	8875
GCA Ala	GAC Asp 2805	Glu	AGC Ser	ATC Ile	GCA Ala	GCT Ala 2810	Gly	TGC Cys	TTG Leu	TAC Tyr	AAC Asn 2815	ı Sei	ACT Thi	TG1	GAC Asp	8923
GA0 Asp 2820	Arg	GAC Glu	TTC Phe	ATC Met	TGC Cys 2825	Glr	AAC Asr	CGC Arg	CAG Glr	TGC Cys 2830	$I1\epsilon$	C CCC	C AAG b Lys	G CAG	C TTC s Phe 2835	8971

			His					Ala		GGC Gly			Glu			9019
		Glu					Gly			GAG Glu		Arg				9067
	Arg					Arg				TGT Cys	Asp					9115
Cys					Asp					AAC Asn 2						9163
				Cys					Gln	TTC Phe 2910				Ser	_	9211
			Ala		-			Cys	-	GGC Gly			Asp		_	9259
		Ser					Cys			AAT Asn		Cys				9307
	Leu					Gln				GAC Asp	Leu					9355
Lys					Pro					AAG Lys						9403
				Asp					Thr	TTC Phe 2990				Gln		9451
			Thr					Lys		CTG Leu			Glu		Tyr	9499
		Arg					His		Cys	AAG Lys		Val				9547
	Pro					Ala				TAC Tyr			Lys			9595 -
Leu					Tyr		Leu			CAG Gln		Leu				9643
	Ala			Phe		Tyr					Ile				GAT Asp 3075	9691

GTG Val	ACC Thr	ACC Thr	Gln	GGC Gly 080	AGC Ser	ATG Met	ATC Ile	Arg	AGG Arg 085	ATG Met	CAC His	CTT Leu	Asn	GGG Gly 1090	AGC Ser	9739
AAT Asn	GTG Val	Gln	GTC Val 8095	CTA Leu	CAC His	CGT Arg	Thr	GGC Gly 3100	CTC Leu	AGC Ser	AAC Asn	Pro	GAT Asp 3105	GGG Gly	CTG Leu	9787
GCT Ala	GTG Val	GAC Asp 3110	TGG Trp	GTG Val	GGT Gly	Gly	AAC Asn 3115	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	Cys	GAC Asp 120	AAA Lys	GGC Gly	CGG Arg	9835
Asp	ACC Thr 3125	ATC Ile	GAG Glu	GTG Val	Ser	AAG Lys 3130	CTC Leu	AAT Asn	GGG Gly	Ala	TAT Tyr 3135	CGG Arg	ACG Thr	GTG Val	CTG Leu	9883
GTC Val 3140	AGC Ser	TCT Ser	GGC Gly	Leu	CGT Arg 3145	GAG Glu	CCC Pro	AGG Arg	Ala	CTG Leu 3150	GTG Val	GTG Val	GAT Asp	Val	CAG Gln 3155	9931
AAT Asn	GGG Gly	TAC Tyr	Leu	TAC Tyr 3160	TGG Trp	ACA Thr	GAC Asp	Trp	GGT Gly 3165	GAC Asp	CAT His	TCA Ser	Leu	ATC Ile 3170	GGC Gly	9979
CGC Arg	ATC Ile	Gly	ATG Met 3175	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	TCC Ser	Ser	CGC Arg 3180	AGC Ser	GTC Val	ATC Ile	Val	GAC Asp 3185	ACC Thr	AAG Lys	10027
ATC Ile	ACA Thr	TGG Trp 3190	CCC Pro	AAT Asn	GGC Gly	Leu	ACG Thr 3195	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	TAT Tyr	Val	ACT Thr 3200	GAG Glu	CGC Arg	ATC Ile	10075
Tyr	TGG Trp 3205	GCC Ala	GAC Asp	GCC Ala	CGC Arg	GAG Glu 3210	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	ATT Ile	Glu	TTT Phe 3215	GCC Ala	AGC Ser	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	10123
GGC Gly 3220	TCC Ser	AAT Asn	CGC Arg	His	GTT Val 3225	Val	CTG Leu	AGC Ser	Gln	GAC Asp 3230	Ile	CCG Pro	CAC His	Ile	TTT Phe 3235	10171
GCA Ala	CTG Leu	ACC Thr	Leu	TTT Phe 3240	Glu	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	GTC Val	TAC Tyr 3245	Trp	ACC Thr	GAC Asp	TGG Trp	GAP Glu 3250	ACA Thr	10219
AAG Lys	TCC Ser	ATT Ile	AAC Asn 3255	Arg	GCC	CAC His	AAG Lys	ACC Thr 3260	Thr	GGC Gly	ACC Thr	AAC Asr	AAA Lys 3265	Thi	Leu	10267
CTC Leu	ATC	AGC Ser 3270	Thr	CTG Leu	CAC His	CGG Arg	9 CCC 1 Pro 3275	Met	GAC Asp	CTG Lev	CAT His	GT(Va)	Phe	CAT His	GCC Ala	10315
CTC Lev	G CGC Arg 3285	Glr	CCA Pro	GAC Asp	GTO Val	3290	Ası	CAC h His	C CCC	TGC Cys	AAG Lys 3295	: Va	C AAC L Asi	C AA' n Asi	r GGT n Gly	10363
GG(G1 ₃ 330(/ Cys	AGC Ser	AAC Ası	CTC Lev	TG0 Cy: 330	s Lev	G CTO	TCC u Sei	C CCC	G GGG G Gly 3310	y Gly	A GGG V Gl	G CAG y Hi:	C AA s Ly	A TGT s Cys 3315	10411

8449-123

		CCC Pro	Thr					Gly					Thr			10459
		TGC Cys					Phe					Asp				10507
	Phe	TGG Trp 3350				Asp					Cys					10555
Asp		CCC Pro			Cys					Cys						10603
		TCC Ser		Gly					Pro					Asp		10651
		GAC Asp	Cys					Asp					Asp			10699
		TTG Leu					Lys					Asn				10747
	Gly	ATC Ile 3430				Asn					Cys					10795
Asp		AGG Arg			Pro					Ala						10843
		ATT Ile		Lys					Arg					Asp		10891
		GAC Asp	Cys					Asp					Cys		Gln	10939
		TGT Cys					Phe					Ser				10987
	Pro	GCG Ala 3510				Cys					Asp					11035
Ser		GAG Glu			Glu					Arg		Cys				11083
		CGC Arg		Lys					Val		Gly				TGC Cys 3555	11131

(SHEET OF

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FIG. 8a

		GAC Asp	Asn					Asn					Ser			11179
		CCC Pro					Glu					Asn				11227
	Ala	GGG Gly 3590				Cys					Asp					11275
Ser		GAG Glu			Cys					Asp						11323
		AGC Ser		His					Arg					Ala		11371
		TGC Cys	Met					Glu					Thr			11419
		TGC Cys					Phe					Thr				11467
	Leu	GCC Ala 3670				Asp					Cys					11515
Asp		AAC Asn			Glu					Val						11563
		CGT Arg		Lys					Cys					Arg		11611
		GGC Gly	Thr					Asp					Glu		Cys	11659
		CCC Pro					Thr					Lys		Glu		11707
	Cys	CGG Arg 3750				Cys					Leu		Cys		ATG Met	11755
Phe					Asp					Glu		Cys			GAC Asp	11803
	Lys			Ser		Ala			Ala		Ile				GAG Glu 3795	11851

FIG. 8a

GCA Ala	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	Val	CGC Arg 800	ACC Thr	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	GCG Ala 3	GCC Ala 805	TAC Tyr	T GT Cys	GCC Ala	Cys	CGC Arg 8810	TCG Ser	11899
GGC Gly	TTC Phe	His	ACC Thr 8815	GTG Val	CCC Pro	GGC Gly	Gln	CCC Pro 8820	GGA Gly	TGC Cys	CAA Gln	Asp	ATC Ile 8825	AAC Asn	GAG Glu	11947
TGC Cys	Leu	CGC Arg 8830	TTC Phe	GGC Gly	ACC Thr	Cys	TCC Ser 8835	CAG Gln	CTC Leu	TGC Cys	Asn	AAC Asn 8840	ACC Thr	AAG Lys	GGC Gly	11995
Gly	CAC His 8845	CTC Leu	TGC Cys	AGC Ser	Cys	GCT Ala 3850	CGG Arg	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	Met	AAG Lys 8855	ACG Thr	CAC His	AAC Asn	ACC Thr	12043
TGC Cys 3860	AAG Lys	GCC Ala	GAA Glu	Gly	TCT Ser 8865	GAG Glu	TAC Tyr	CAG Gln	Val	CTG Leu 3870	TAC Tyr	ATC Ile	GCT Ala	Asp	GAC Asp 3875	12091
AAT Asn	GAG Glu	ATC Ile	Arg	AGC Ser 3880	CTG Leu	TTC Phe	CCC Pro	GGC Gly	CAC His 8885	CCC Pro	CAT His	TCG Ser	Ala	TAC Tyr 3890	GAG Glu	12139
CAG Gln	GCA Ala	Phe	CAG Gln 3895	GGT Gly	GAC Asp	GAG Glu	Ser	GTC Val 3900	CGC Arg	ATT Ile	GAT Asp	Ala	ATG Met 3905	Asp	GTC Val	12187
CAT His	Val	AAG Lys 3910	GCT Ala	GGC Gly	CGT Arg	Val	TAT Tyr 3915	TGG Trp	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	Trp	CAC His 3920	Thr	GGC Gly	ACC Thr	12235
Ile	TCC Ser 3925	TAC Tyr	CGC Arg	AGC Ser	Leu	CCA Pro 3930	CCT Pro	GCT Ala	GCG Ala	Pro	CCT Pro 3935	Thr	ACT Thr	TCC Ser	AAC Asn	12283
CGC Arg 3940	His	CGG Arg	CGA Arg	Gln	ATT Ile 3945	Asp	CGG Arg	GGT Gly	Val	ACC Thr 3950	CAC His	CTC	AAC Asr	ATI 11e	TCA Ser 3955	12331
GGG Gly	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	Met	CCC Pro 3960	Arg	GGC Gly	ATC	Ala	ATC Ile 3965	Asp	TGG Trp	GTG Val	GCC Ala	GG# a Gly 3970	A AAC y Asn	12379
GTG Val	TAC Tyr	TGG	ACC Thr 3975	Asp	TCG Ser	GGC Gly	CGA Arg	GAT Asp 3980	Val	ATT	GAG Glu	GTG Val	GC0 L Ala 398!	a Gli	ATG n Met	12427
AAG Lys	GGC Gly	GAG Glu 3990	ı Asr	CGC Arg	Lys	ACG Thr	CTC Lev 3995	lle	TCG Ser	GGC Gly	ATG Met	ATT : Ile 4000	e As	C GAO	G CCC	12475 -
CAC His	GCC Ala 4005	Ile	GTG Val	GTG Val	GAC Asp	CCF Pro 4010	Let	AGG Arg	GGG GL	ACC Thr	ATC Met 4015	Ty	C TG	G TC. p Se	A GAC r Asp	12523
TG0 Trp 4020	G13	AAC Asr	C CAC	C CCC Fro	AAC Lys 4029	s Ile	GA(G ACC	G GCA	A GCC A Ala 4030	a Met	G GA' t Asj	T GG p Gl	G AC y Th	G CTT r Leu 4035	12571

FIG. 8a

			Leu		CAG Gln			Ile					Gly			12619
		Tyr			GAG Glu		Leu					Ala				12667
	Ile				CGG Arg	Leu					Pro					12715
Asp					CTA Leu 4					Ser						12763
				Gly	GTC Val 1105				Asn					Lys		12811
			Gly		AGC Ser			Val					Gly			12859
		Ser			GTC Val		Tyr					Gln				12907
	Asn				CGC Arg	Lys					Leu					12955
Pro					TGC Cys					Gly						13003
				Pro	GTG Val 1185				Thr					Ala		13051
			Thr		AAC Asn			Cys					Ser			13099
		Ala			CAG Gln		Lys					Pro				13147
	Asp				CTG Leu	Asp					His				GGG Gly	13195
Gly					TCC Ser					Pro						13243
				Gly	CCC Pro 4265				Gln		Val			Gly	TAC Tyr 4275	13291

FIG. 8a

		AAC Asn	Asn					Val					Gln			13339
TGC Cys	CGA Arg	TGC Cys 4	CTA Leu 295	CCC Pro	GGC Gly	TTC Phe	Leu	GGC Gly 1300	GAC Asp	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	Gln	TAC Tyr 1305	CGG Arg	CAG Gln	13387
TGC Cys	Ser	GGC Gly 1310	TAC Tyr	TGT Cys	GAG Glu	Asn	TTT Phe 1315	GGC Gly	ACA Thr	TGC Cys	Gln	ATG Met 1320	GCT Ala	GCT Ala	GAT Asp	13435
Gly	TCC Ser 1325	CGA Arg	CAA Gln	TGC Cys	Arg	TGC Cys 1330	ACT Thr	GCC Ala	TAC Tyr	Phe	GAG Glu 1335	GGA Gly	TCG Ser	AGG Arg	TGT Cys	13483
GAG Glu 4340	GTG Val	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	Cys	AGC Ser 1345	CGC Arg	TGT Cys	CTC Leu	Glu	GGG Gly 4350	GCC Ala	TGT Cys	GTG Val	Val	AAC Asn 4355	13531
AAG Lys	CAG Gln	AGT Ser	Gly	GAT Asp 1360	GTC Val	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	Asn	TGC Cys 4365	ACG Thr	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	Arg	GTG Val 4370	GCC Ala	13579
CCC Pro	AGC Ser	TGT Cys	CTG Leu 1375	ACC Thr	TGC Cys	GTC Val	Gly	CAC His 4380	TGC Cys	AGC Ser	AAT Asn	Gly	GGC Gly 4385	TCC Ser	TGT Cys	13627
ACC Thr	Met	AAC Asn 4390	AGC Ser	AAA Lys	ATG Met	Met	CCT Pro 4395	GAG Glu	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	Cys	CCA Pro 4400	CCC Pro	CAC His	ATG Met	13675
Thr	GGG Gly 4405	CCC Pro	CGG Arg	TGT Cys	Glu	GAG Glu 4410	CAC His	GTC Val	TTC Phe	Ser	CAG Gln 4415	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CCA Pro	GGA Gly	13723
CAT His 4420	Ile	GCC Ala	TCC Ser	Ile	CTA Leu 4425	ATC Ile	CCT Pro	CTG Leu	Leu	TTG Leu 4430	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	GTT Val 4435	13771
CTG Leu	GTG Val	GCC Ala	Gly	GTG Val 4440	GTA Val	TTC Phe	TGG Trp	Tyr	AAG Lys 4445	Arg	CGA Arg	GTC Val	CAA Gln	GGG Gly 4450	G GCT 7 Ala	13819
AAG Lys	GGC Gly	Phe	CAG Gln 4455	CAC His	CAA Gln	CGG Arg	ATG Met	ACC Thr 4460	Asn	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	ATG Met	AAC Asr 4465	\Val	G GAG Glu	13867
ATT Ile	GGA Gly	AAC Asn 4470	Pro	ACC Thr	TAC	AAG Lys	ATG Met 4475	Tyr	GAA Glu	GGC Gly	GGA Gly	GAG Glu 4480	Pro	GAT Asp	GAT Asp	13915
GT0 Val	GGA Gly 4485	Gly	CTA Leu	. CTG . Leu	GAC Asp	GCT Ala 4490	Asp	TTI Phe	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	GAC Asp 4495	Pro	GA(C AAG D Ly:	G CCC s Pro	13963
ACC Thr 4500	Asn	TTC Phe	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	CCC Pro 4505	Val	TAT	GCC Ala	C ACA	A CTC Leu 4510	туг	ATC Met	GGG Gl	G GG(y Gl)	C CAT y His 4515	14011

AAAAAA

GGC AGT CGC CAC TCC CTG GCC AGC ACG GAC GAG AAG CGA GAA CTC CTG 14059 Gly Ser Arg His Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Asp Glu Lys Arg Glu Leu Leu 4525 GGC CGG GGC CCT GAG GAC GAG ATA GGG GAC CCC TTG GCA TAGGGCCCTG CC 14110 CCGTCGGACT GCCCCAGAA AGCCTCCTGC CCCTGCCGG TGAAGTCCTT CAGTGAGCCC 14170 Gly Arg Gly Pro Glu Asp Glu Ile Gly Asp Pro Leu Ala 4540 4535 CTCCCCAGCC AGCCCTTCCC TGGCCCCGCC GGATGTATAA ATGTAAAAAT GAAGGAATTA CATTTTATAT GTGAGCGAGC AAGCCGGCAA GCGAGCACAG TATTATTTCT CCATCCCCTC 14290 CCTGCCTGCT CCTTGGCACC CCCATGCTGC CTTCAGGGAG ACAGGCAGGG AGGGCTTGGG 14350 GCTGCACCTC CTACCCTCCC ACCAGAACGC ACCCCACTGG GAGAGCTGGT GGTGCAGCCT TCCCCTCCCT GTATAAGACA CTTTGCCAAG GCTCTCCCCT CTCGCCCCAT CCCTGCTTGC CCGCTCCCAC AGCTTCCTGA GGGCTAATTC TGGGAAGGGA GAGTTCTTTG CTGCCCCTGT 14530 CTGGAAGACG TGGCTCTGGG TGAGGTAGGC GGGAAAGGAT GGAGTGTTTT AGTTCTTGGG 14590 GGAGGCCACC CCAAACCCCA GCCCCAACTC CAGGGGCACC TATGAGATGG CCATGCTCAA 14650 CCCCCTCCC AGACAGGCCC TCCCTGTCTC CAGGGCCCCC ACCGAGGTTC CCAGGGCTGG 14710 14770 14830 TTTTGCTGAA TTCTTTACAA CTAAATAACA CAGATATTCT TATAAATAAA ATTGTAAAAA 14890 Met Leu Thr Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser Ala Leu 1 5 10 15

Val Ala Ala Ala Ile Asp Ala Pro Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Lys Gln Phe
20 30

Ala Cys Arg Asp Gln Ile Thr Cys Ile Ser Lys Gly Trp Arg Cys Asp 35 40 Gly Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Glu Ile Cys
50 60 Pro Gln Ser Lys Ala Gln Arg Cys Gln Pro Asn Glu His Asn Cys Leu Gly Thr Glu Leu Cys Val Pro Met Ser Arg Leu Cys Asn Gly Val Gln Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Pro His Cys Arg Glu Leu Gln 105 Gly Asn Cys Ser Arg Leu Gly Cys Gln His His Cys Val Pro Thr Leu 120 Asp Gly Pro Thr Cys Tyr Cys Asn Ser Ser Phe Gln Leu Gln Ala Asp 135 140 Gly Lys Thr Cys Lys Asp Phe Asp Glu Cys Ser Val Tyr Gly Thr Cys 150 155 Ser Gln Leu Cys Thr Asn Thr Asp Gly Ser Phe Ile Cys Gly Cys Val 165 170 Glu Gly Tyr Leu Leu Gln Pro Asp Asn Arg Ser Cys Lys Ala Lys Asn 185 Glu Pro Val Asp Arg Pro Pro Val Leu Leu Ile Ala Asn Ser Gln Asn 200 205 195 Ile Leu Ala Thr Tyr Leu Ser Gly Ala Gln Val Ser Thr Ile Thr Pro 215 220 Thr Ser Thr Arg Gln Thr Thr Ala Met Asp Phe Ser Tyr Ala Asn Glu 230 235 Thr Val Cys Trp Val His Val Gly Asp Ser Ala Ala Gln Thr Gln Leu 250 245 Lys Cys Ala Arg Met Pro Gly Leu Lys Gly Phe Val Asp Glu His Thr 265 270 Ile Asn Ile Ser Leu Ser Leu His His Val Glu Gln Met Ala Ile Asp 280 275 Trp Leu Thr Gly Asn Phe Tyr Phe Val Asp Asp Ile Asp Asp Arg Ile 290 295 300 Phe Val Cys Asn Arg Asn Gly Asp Thr Cys Val Thr Leu Leu Asp Leu 315 Glu Leu Tyr Asn Pro Lys Gly Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Ala Met Gly Lys 325 330 Val Phe Phe Thr Asp Tyr Gly Gln Ile Pro Lys Val Glu Arg Cys Asp 345 Met Asp Gly Gln Asn Arg Thr Lys Leu Val Asp Ser Lys Ile Val Phe 360 355 365 Pro His Gly Ile Thr Leu Asp Leu Val Ser Arg Leu Val Tyr Trp Ala 375 380 Asp Ala Tyr Leu Asp Tyr Ile Glu Val Val Asp Tyr Glu Gly Lys Gly 390 395 Arg Gln Thr Ile Ile Gln Gly Ile Leu Ile Glu His Leu Tyr Gly Leu 415 405 410 Thr Val Phe Glu Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Thr Asn Ser Asp Asn Ala Asn 425 Ala Gln Gln Lys Thr Ser Val Ile Arg Val Asn Arg Phe Asn Ser Thr 440 445 Glu Tyr Gln Val Val Thr Arg Val Asp Lys Gly Gly Ala Leu His Ile 455

FIG. 8b

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Tyr His Gln Arg Arg Gln Pro Arg Val Arg Ser His Ala Cys Glu Asn
                     470
                                           475
Asp Gln Tyr Gly Lys Pro Gly Gly Cys Ser Asp Ile Cys Leu Leu Ala
                 485
                                      490
Asn Ser His Lys Ala Arg Thr Cys Arg Cys Arg Ser Gly Phe Ser Leu
             500
                                  505
Gly Ser Asp Gly Lys Ser Cys Lys Pro Glu His Glu Leu Phe Leu
                             520
                                                   525
       515
Val Tyr Gly Lys Gly Arg Pro Gly Ile Ile Arg Gly Met Asp Met Gly
               535
     530
                                              540
Ala Lys Val Pro Asp Glu His Met Ile Pro Ile Glu Asn Leu Met Asn
                   550
                                          555
Pro Arg Ala Leu Asp Phe His Ala Glu Thr Gly Phe Ile Tyr Phe Ala
                565
                                   570
Asp Thr Thr Ser Tyr Leu Ile Gly Arg Gln Lys Ile Asp Gly Thr Glu
                                                       590
             580
                                  585
Arg Glu Thr Ile Leu Lys Asp Gly Ile His Asn Val Glu Gly Val Ala
                              600
Val Asp Trp Met Gly Asp Asn Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Asp Gly Pro Lys
                         615
                                              620
Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Ala Arg Leu Glu Lys Ala Ala Gln Thr Arg Lys
                     630
                                          635
Thr Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Met Thr His Pro Arg Ala Ile Val Val Asp
                 645 650
 Pro Leu Asn Gly Trp Met Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Glu Glu Asp Pro Lys
660 665 670
                                 665
Asp Ser Arg Arg Gly Arg Leu Glu Arg Ala Trp Met Asp Gly Ser His
     675
                           680
                                                   685
Arg Asp Ile Phe Val Thr Ser Lys Thr Val Leu Trp Pro Asn Gly Leu
                        695
                                               700
 Ser Leu Asp Ile Pro Ala Gly Arg Leu Tyr Trp Val Asp Ala Phe Tyr
                      710
                                           715
Asp Arg Ile Glu Thr Ile Leu Leu Asn Gly Thr Asp Arg Lys Ile Val
                      730
               725
 Tyr Glu Gly Pro Glu Leu Asn His Ala Phe Gly Leu Cys His His Gly
     740 745
 Asn Tyr Leu Phe Trp Thr Glu Tyr Arg Ser Gly Ser Val Tyr Arg Leu
755 760 765
 Glu Arg Gly Val Gly Gly Ala Pro Pro Thr Val Thr Leu Leu Arg Ser
                          775
 Glu Arg Pro Pro Ile Phe Glu Ile Arg Met Tyr Asp Ala Gln Gln
                      790
                                           795
 Gln Val Gly Thr Asn Lys Cys Arg Val Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser Ser
                                                            815
                 805
                                      810
 Leu Cys Leu Ala Thr Pro Gly Ser Arg Gln Cys Ala Cys Ala Glu Asp
             820
                                  825
                                                         830
 Gln Val Leu Asp Ala Asp Gly Val Thr Cys Leu Ala Asn Pro Ser Tyr
                                                   845
Val Pro Pro Pro Gin Cys Gin Pro Giy Giu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser 850

Arg Cys Ile Gin Giu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Giy Asp Asn Asp Cys Teu 865

Asp Asn Ser Asp Giu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gin His Thr Cys Pro 885

Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Giu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp 1900

Ser Asp Giy Asp Asp Asp Asp Cys Giy Asp Ser Giu Asp Giu Ser Asp
                              840
 Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn 915
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Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala 930 935 940
Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp 945 955 956 945

Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys 965

Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile 980

Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu 995

Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Ser 1010

1015

Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys 025

1030

Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr 1045

Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Cin Cys Arg Leu Asp 1070

Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys 1085

Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His Val Cys 1090

1095 1090 1095 1100 Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Ile Ser 105 1110 1115 1120 Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn Ser Asp 1125 1130 1135 Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His Pro Cys
1140 1145 1150 1150 Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp Gly
1155 1160 1165 Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp Gln 1170 1175 1180 Cys Ser Leu Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser His Asn Cys Ser Val Ala Pro 1190 1195 Gly Glu Gly Ile Val Cys Ser Cys Pro Leu Gly Met Glu Leu Gly Pro 1205 1210 1215 Asp Asn His Thr Cys Gln Ile Gln Ser Tyr Cys Ala Lys His Leu Lys 1220 1225 1230 Cys Ser Gln Lys Cys Asp Gln Asn Lys Phe Ser Val Lys Cys Ser Cys 1235 1240 1245 Tyr Glu Gly Trp Val Leu Glu Pro Asp Gly Glu Ser Cys Arg Ser Leu 1255 1260 Asp Pro Phe Lys Pro Phe Ile Ile Phe Ser Asn Arg His Glu Ile Arg 1270 1275 Arg Ile Asp Leu His Lys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Val Leu Val Pro Gly Leu 1290 1295 1285 Arg Asn Thr Ile Ala Leu Asp Phe His Leu Ser Gln Ser Ala Leu Tyr 1305 1300 1310 Trp Thr Asp Val Val Glu Asp Lys Ile Tyr Arg Gly Lys Leu Leu Asp 1320 1325 Asn Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Phe Glu Val Val Ile Gln Tyr Gly Leu Ala 1330 1335 1340 Thr Pro Glu Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr Trp 1350 1355 Val Glu Ser Asn Leu Asp Gln Ile Glu Val Ala Lys Leu Asp Gly Thr 1370 1375 1365 Leu Arg Thr Thr Leu Leu Ala Gly Asp Ile Glu His Pro Arg Ala Ile 1385

Ala Leu Asp Pro Arg Asp Gly Ile Leu Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Asp Ala 1395 1400 1405 Ser Leu Pro Arg Ile Glu Ala Ala Ser Met Ser Gly Ala Gly Arg Arg 1415 1420 Thr Val His Arg Glu Thr Gly Ser Gly Gly Trp Pro Asn Gly Leu Thr 425 1430 1435 1440 Val Asp Tyr Leu Glu Lys Arg Ile Leu Trp Ile Asp Ala Arg Ser Asp 1445 1450 1455 Ala Ile Tyr Ser Ala Arg Tyr Asp Gly Ser Gly His Met Glu Val Leu 1460 1465 1470 Arg Gly His Glu Phe Leu Ser His Pro Phe Ala Val Thr Leu Tyr Gly 1475 1480 1485 Gly Glu Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Arg Thr Asn Thr Leu Ala Lys Ala 1490 1495 1500 Asn Lys Trp Thr Gly His Asn Val Thr Val Val Gln Arg Thr Asn Thr 505 1510 1515 1520 Gln Pro Phe Asp Leu Gln Val Tyr His Pro Ser Arg Gln Pro Met Ala 1525 1530 1535 Pro Asn Pro Cys Glu Ala Asn Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Cys Ser His Leu 1540 1545 1550 Cys Leu Ile Asn Tyr Asn Arg Thr Val Ser Cys Ala Cys Pro His Leu 1555 1560 1565 Met Lys Leu His Lys Asp Asn Thr Thr Cys Tyr Glu Phe Lys Lys Phe 1570 1580 Leu Leu Tyr Ala Arg Gln Met Glu Ile Arg Gly Val Asp Leu Asp Ala 585 1590 1595 Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Tyr Ile Ile Ser Phe Thr Val Pro Asp Ile Asp Asn 1605 1610 Val Thr Val Leu Asp Tyr Asp Ala Arg Glu Gln Arg Val Tyr Trp Ser 1620 1625 1630 Asp Val Arg Thr Gln Ala Ile Lys Arg Ala Phe Ile Asn Gly Thr Gly 1635 1640 1645 Val Glu Thr Val Val Ser Ala Asp Leu Pro Asn Ala His Gly Leu Ala 1650 1655 1660 Val Asp Trp Val Ser Arg Asn Leu Phe Trp Thr Ser Tyr Asp Thr Asn 665 1670 1675 1680 Lys Lys Gln Ile Asn Val Ala Arg Leu Asp Gly Ser Phe Lys Asn Ala 1685 1690 1695Val Val Gln Gly Leu Glu Gln Pro His Gly Leu Val Val His Pro Leu 1700 1705 Arg Gly Lys Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Gly Asp Asn Ile Ser Met Ala Asn 1715 1720 1725 Met Asp Gly Ser Asn Arg Thr Leu Leu Phe Ser Gly Gln Lys Gly Pro 1730 1735 1740 Val Gly Leu Ala Ile Asp Phe Pro Glu Ser Lys Leu Tyr Trp Ile Ser 745 1750 1755 Ser Gly Asn His Thr Ile Asn Arg Cys Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Gly Leu 1765 1770 1775 Glu Val Ile Asp Ala Met Arg Ser Gln Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Ala Leu 1780 1785 1790 Ala Ile Met Gly Asp Lys Leu Trp Trp Ala Asp Gln Val Ser Glu Lys 1795 1800 . 1805 Met Gly Thr Cys Ser Lys Ala Asp Gly Ser Gly Ser Val Val Leu Arg 1815 . 1820 Asn Ser Thr Thr Leu Val Met His Met Lys Val Tyr Asp Glu Ser Ile 1830 1835 Gln Leu Asp His Lys Gly Thr Asn Pro Cys Ser Val Asn Asn Gly Asp 1845 1850 1855 Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Leu Pro Thr Ser Glu Thr Thr Arg Ser Cys Met

1860 1865 1870 Cys Thr Ala Gly Tyr Ser Leu Arg Ser Gly Gln Gln Ala Cys Glu Gly 1875 1880 1885 Val Gly Ser Phe Leu Leu Tyr Ser Val His Glu Gly Ile Arg Gly Ile 1895 1900 Pro Leu Asp Pro Asn Asp Lys Ser Asp Ala Leu Val Pro Val Ser Gly 905 1910 1915 1920 Thr Ser Leu Ala Val Gly Ile Asp Phe His Ala Glu Asn Asp Thr Ile 1925 1930 1935 Tyr Trp Val Asp Met Gly Leu Ser Thr Ile Ser Arg Ala Lys Arg Asp 1940 1945 1950 Gln Thr Trp Arg Glu Asp Val Val Thr Asn Gly Ile Gly Arg Val Glu 1955 1960 1965 Gly Ile Ala Val Asp Trp Ile Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr Trp Thr Asp Gln 1970 1975 1980 Gly Phe Asp Val Ile Glu Val Ala Arg Leu Asn Gly Ser Phe Arg Tyr 985 1990 1995 2000 Val Val Ile Ser Gln Gly Leu Asp Lys Pro Arg Ala Ile Thr Val His 2005 2010 2015 Pro Glu Lys Gly Tyr Leu Phe Trp Thr Glu Trp Gly Gln Tyr Pro Arg 2020 2025 2030 Ile Glu Arg Ser Arg Leu Asp Gly Thr Glu Arg Val Val Leu Val Asn $2035 \hspace{1cm} 2040 \hspace{1cm} 2045$ Val Ser Ile Ser Trp Pro Asn Gly Ile Ser Val Asp Tyr Gln Asp Gly 2050 2055 2060 Lys Leu Tyr Trp Cys Asp Ala Arg Thr Asp Lys Ile Glu Arg Ile Asp 065 2070 2075 2080 Leu Glu Thr Gly Glu Asn Arg Glu Val Val Leu Ser Ser Asn Asn Met $2085 \hspace{1cm} 2090 \hspace{1cm} 2095$ Asp Met Phe Ser Val Ser Val Phe Glu Asp Phe Ile Tyr Trp Ser Asp 2100 2105 Arg Thr His Ala Asn Gly Ser Ile Lys Arg Gly Ser Lys Asp Asn Ala 2115 2120 2125 Thr Asp Ser Val Pro Leu Arg Thr Gly Ile Gly Val Gln Leu Lys Asp 2140 2130 2135 Ile Lys Val Phe Asn Arg Asp Arg Gln Lys Gly Thr Asn Val Cys Ala 145 2150 2155 Val Ala Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln Gln Leu Cys Leu Tyr Arg Gly Arg Gly 2165 2170 2175 Gln Arg Ala Cys Ala Cys Ala His Gly Met Leu Ala Glu Asp Gly Ala 2180 2185 2190 Ser Cys Arg Glu Tyr Ala Gly Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Thr Ile 2200 2205 Leu Lys Ser Ile His Leu Ser Asp Glu Arg Asn Leu Asn Ala Pro Val 2210 2215 2220 Gln Pro Phe Glu Asp Pro Glu His Met Lys Asn Val Ile Ala Leu Ala 225 2230 2235 2240 Phe Asp Tyr Arg Ala Gly Thr Ser Pro Gly Thr Pro Asn Arg Ile Phe 2245 2250 2255 Phe Ser Asp Ile His Phe Gly Asn Ile Gln Gln Ile Asn Asp Asp Gly 2260 2265 2270 Ser Arg Arg Ile Thr Ile Val Glu Asn Val Gly Ser Val Glu Gly Leu 2275 2280 2285 Ala Tyr His Arg Gly Trp Asp Thr Leu Tyr Trp Thr Ser Tyr Thr Thr 2290 2295 2300 Ser Thr Ile Thr Arg His Thr Val Asp Gln Thr Arg Pro Gly Ala Phe 305 2310 2315 2320Glu Arg Glu Thr Val Ile Thr Met Ser Gly Asp Asp His Pro Arg Ala 2330 2325

Phe Val Leu Asp Glu Cys Gln Asn Leu Met Phe Trp Thr Asn Trp Asn 2345 2340 Glu Gln His Pro Ser Ile Met Arg Ala Ala Leu Ser Gly Ala Asn Val 2355 2360 2365 Leu Thr Leu Ile Glu Lys Asp Ile Arg Thr Pro Asn Gly Leu Ala Ile 2370 2375 2380 Asp His Arg Ala Glu Lys Leu Tyr Phe Ser Asp Ala Thr Leu Asp Lys 2395 2400 Ile Glu Arg Cys Glu Tyr Asp Gly Ser His Arg Tyr Val Ile Leu Lys 2405 2410 2415 Ser Glu Pro Val His Pro Phe Gly Leu Ala Val Tyr Gly Glu His Ile 2420 2425 2430 Phe Trp Thr Asp Trp Val Arg Arg Ala Val Gln Arg Ala Asn Lys His $2435 \hspace{1cm} 2440 \hspace{1cm} 2445$ Val Gly Ser Asn Met Lys Leu Leu Arg Val Asp Ile Pro Gln Gln Pro 2450 2455 2460 Met Gly Ile Ile Ala Val Ala Asn Asp Thr Asn Ser Cys Glu Leu Ser 465 2470 2475 2480 Pro Cys Arg Ile Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln Asp Leu Cys Leu Leu Thr 2485 2490 His Gln Gly His Val Asn Cys Ser Cys Arg Gly Gly Arg Ile Leu Gln 2500 2505 2510 Asp Asp Leu Thr Cys Arg Ala Val Asn Ser Ser Cys Arg Ala Gln Asp 2515 2520 2525 Glu Phe Glu Cys Ala Asn Gly Glu Cys Ile Asn Phe Ser Leu Thr Cys 2530 2535 2540 Asp Gly Val Pro His Cys Lys Asp Lys Ser Asp Glu Lys Pro Ser Tyr 2555 2560 Cys Asn Ser Arg Cys Lys Lys Thr Phe Arg Gln Cys Ser Asn Gly $2565 \\ 2570 \\ 2575$ Arg Cys Val Ser Asn Met Leu Trp Cys Asn Gly Ala Asp Asp Cys Gly 2585 2590 Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ile Pro Cys Asn Lys Thr Ala Cys Gly Val Gly 2595 2600 2605 Glu Phe Arg Cys Arg Asp Gly Thr Cys Ile Gly Asn Ser Ser Arg Cys 2610 2615 2620 Asn Gln Phe Val Asp Cys Glu Asp Ala Ser Asp Glu Met Asn Cys Ser 2630 2635 Ala Thr Asp Cys Ser Ser Tyr Phe Arg Leu Gly Val Lys Gly Val Leu 2645 2650 2655 Phe Gln Pro Cys Glu Arg Thr Ser Leu Cys Tyr Ala Pro Ser Trp Val 2660 2665 2670 Cys Asp Gly Ala Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Arg Asp Cys 2675 2680 2685 Pro Gly Val Lys Arg Pro Arg Cys Pro Leu Asn Tyr Phe Ala Cys Pro 2690 2695 2700 2695 2700 Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Met Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Lys Glu Asp Asp 2710 2715 2720 Cys Glu His Gly Glu Asp Glu Thr His Cys Asn Lys Phe Cys Ser Glu 2725 2730 2735 Ala Gln Phe Glu Cys Gln Asn His Arg Cys Ile Ser Lys Gln Trp Leu 2740 2745 2750Cys Asp Gly Ser Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Ala His 2760 2765 Cys Glu Gly Lys Thr Cys Gly Pro Ser Ser Phe Ser Cys Pro Gly Thr 2770 2775 2780 His Val Cys Val Pro Glu Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Lys Asp Cys 785 2790 2795 2800 2790 2795 Ala Asp Gly Ala Asp Glu Ser Ile Ala Ala Gly Cys Leu Tyr Asn Ser

2810 2815 2805 Thr Cys Asp Asp Arg Glu Phe Met Cys Gln Asn Arg Gln Cys Ile Pro 2820 2825 2830 Lys His Phe Val Cys Asp His Asp Arg Asp Cys Ala Asp Gly Ser Asp 2835 2840 2845 Glu Ser Pro Glu Cys Glu Tyr Pro Thr Cys Gly Pro Ser Glu Phe Arg 2850 2855 2860 Cys Ala Asn Gly Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser Arg Gln Trp Glu Cys Asp Gly 865 2870 2875 2880 Glu Asn Asp Cys His Asp Gln Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Lys Asn Pro His 2885 2890 2895 Cys Thr Ser Pro Glu His Lys Cys Asn Ala Ser Ser Gln Phe Leu Cys 2900 2905 2910 Ser Ser Gly Arg Cys Val Ala Glu Ala Leu Leu Cys Asn Gly Gln Asp 2915 2920 2925 Asp Cys Gly Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Arg Gly Cys His Ile Asn Glu Cys 2930 2935 2940 Leu Ser Arg Lys Leu Ser Gly Cys Ser Gln Asp Cys Glu Asp Leu Lys 2950 2955 2960 Ile Gly Phe Lys Cys Arg Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Arg Leu Lys Asp Asp 2965 2970 2975 Gly Arg Thr Cys Ala Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Ser Thr Thr Phe Pro Cys 2980 2985 Ser Glm Arg Cys lle Asm Thr His Gly Ser Tyr Lys Cys Leu Cys Val 2995 3000 3005 Glu Gly Tyr Ala Pro Arg Gly Gly Asp Pro His Ser Cys Lys Ala Val 3010 3015 3020 Thr Asp Glu Glu Pro Phe Leu Ile Phe Ala Asn Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Arg 025 3030 3035 Lys Leu Asn Leu Asp Gly Ser Asn Tyr Thr Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly Leu 3050 3055 3045 Asn Asn Ala Val Ala Leu Asp Phe Asp Tyr Arg Glu Gln Met Ile Tyr 3060 3065 3070 Trp Thr Asp Val Thr Thr Gln Gly Ser Met Ile Arg Arg Met His Leu 3075 3080 3085 Asn Gly Ser Asn Val Gln Val Leu His Arg Thr Gly Leu Ser Asn Pro 3090 3095 3100 Asp Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Trp Val Gly Gly Asn Leu Tyr Trp Cys Asp 105 3110 3115 3120 Lys Gly Arg Asp Thr Ile Glu Val Ser Lys Leu Asn Gly Ala Tyr Arg 3125 3130 3135 Thr Val Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Leu Arg Glu Pro Arg Ala Leu Val Val 3140 3145 3150 Asp Val Gln Asn Gly Tyr Leu Tyr Trp Thr Asp Trp Gly Asp His Ser 3160 3165 3155 Leu Ile Gly Arg Ile Gly Met Asp Gly Ser Ser Arg Ser Val Ile Val 3170 3175 3180 Asp Thr Lys Ile Thr Trp Pro Asn Gly Leu Thr Leu Asp Tyr Val Thr 185 3190 3195 3200 Glu Arg Ile Tyr Trp Ala Asp Ala Arg Glu Asp Tyr Ile Glu Phe Ala 3205 3210 3215 Ser Leu Asp Gly Ser Asn Arg His Val Val Leu Ser Gln Asp Ile Pro 3220 3225 3230 His Ile Phe Ala Leu Thr Leu Phe Glu Asp Tyr Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp 3235 3240 3245 Trp Glu Thr Lys Ser Ile Asn Arg Ala His Lys Thr Thr Gly Thr Asn 3250 3255 3260 Lys Thr Leu Leu Ile Ser Thr Leu His Arg Pro Met Asp Leu His Val Phe His Ala Leu Arg Gln Pro Asp Val Pro Asn His Pro Cys Lys Val 3290 3285 Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Ser Asn Leu Cys Leu Leu Ser Pro Gly Gly Gly 3300 3305 3310 His Lys Cys Ala Cys Pro Thr Asn Phe Tyr Leu Gly Ser Asp Gly Arg 3315 3320 3325 Thr Cys Val Ser Asn Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Phe Val Cys Lys Asn Asp 3330 3335 3340 Lys Cys Ile Pro Phe Trp Trp Lys Cys Asp Thr Glu Asp Asp Cys Gly 345 3350 3355 Asp His Ser Asp Glu Pro Pro Asp Cys Pro Glu Phe Lys Cys Arg Pro 3365 3370 3375 Gly Gln Phe Gln Cys Ser Thr Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Pro Ala Phe Ile 3380 3385 3390 Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gln Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Asn Cys 3395 3400 3405 Asp Ile His Val Cys Leu Pro Ser Gln Phe Lys Cys Thr Asn Thr Asn 3410 3415 3420 Arg Cys Ile Pro Gly Ile Phe Arg Cys Asn Gly Gln Asp Asn Cys Gly 425 3430 3435 3440 Asp Gly Glu Asp Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Ala Pro Asn 3445 3450 3455 Gln Phe Gln Cys Ser Ile Thr Lys Arg Cys Ile Pro Arg Val Trp Val 3460 3470 Cys Asp Arg Asp Asn Asp Cys Val Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Pro Ala Asp 3475 3480 3485 Cys Thr Gln Met Thr Cys Gly Val Asp Glu Phe Arg Cys Lys Asp Ser 3490 3495 3500 Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ala Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Glu Asp Asp Cys 505 3510 3515 3520 Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Pro Lys Glu Glu Cys Asp Glu Arg Thr Cys 3525 3530 3535 Glu Pro Tyr Gln Phe Arg Cys Lys Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Pro Gly Arg 3540 3545 3550 Trp Gln Cys Asp Tyr Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Glu 3555 3560 3565 Ser Cys Thr Pro Arg Pro Cys Ser Glu Ser Glu Phe Ser Cys Ala Asn 3575 3580 Gly Arg Cys Ile Ala Gly Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp His Asp Cys 3590 3595 Ala Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Lys Asp Cys Thr Pro Arg Cys Asp Met Asp 3605 3610 3615 Gln Phe Gln Cys Lys Ser Gly His Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys 3620 3625 3630 Asp Ala Asp Ala Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Ala Cys Gly 3635 3640 3645 Thr Gly Val Arg Thr Cys Pro Leu Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Asn Asn Thr 3650 3655 3660 Leu Cys Lys Pro Leu Ala Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Glu Asp Asp Cys Gly 3675 3670 Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Asn Pro Glu Glu Cys Ala Arg Phe Val Cys Pro 3685 3690 Pro Asn Arg Pro Phe Arg Cys Lys Asn Asp Arg Val Cys Leu Trp Ile 3700 3705 3710 Gly Arg Gln Cys Asp Gly Thr Asp Asn Cys Gly Asp Gly Thr Asp Glu 3715 3720 3725 3715 3720 Glu Asp Cys Glu Pro Pro Thr Ala His Thr Thr His Cys Lys Asp Lys 3735 3740 Lys Glu Phe Leu Cys Arg Asn Gln Arg Cys Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg

FIG. 8b

3750 745 3755 Cys Asn Met Phe Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Asp Cys 3765 3770 3775 Ser Ile Asp Pro Lys Leu Thr Ser Cys Ala Thr Asn Ala Ser Ile Cys 3780 3785 3790 Gly Asp Glu Ala Arg Cys Val Arg Thr Glu Lys Ala Ala Tyr Cys Ala 3795 3800 3805 Cys Arg Ser Gly Phe His Thr Val Pro Gly Gln Pro Gly Cys Gln Asp 3810 3815 3820 Ile Asn Glu Cys Leu Arg Phe Gly Thr Cys Ser Gln Leu Cys Asn Asn 825 3830 3835 3840 Thr Lys Gly Gly His Leu Cys Ser Cys Ala Arg Asn Phe Met Lys Thr 3845 3850 3855 His Asn Thr Cys Lys Ala Glu Gly Ser Glu Tyr Gln Val Leu Tyr Ile 3860 3865 3870 Ala Asp Asp Asn Glu Ile Arg Ser Leu Phe Pro Gly His Pro His Ser 3875 3880 3885 Ala Tyr Glu Gln Ala Phe Gln Gly Asp Glu Ser Val Arg Ile Asp Ala 3890 3895 3900 Met Asp Val His Val Lys Ala Gly Arg Val Tyr Trp Thr Asn Trp His 905 3910 3915 3920 Thr Gly Thr Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ser Leu Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro Pro Thr 3925 3930 3935 The Ser Asn Arg His Arg Arg Gln Ile Asp Arg Gly Val Thr His Leu 3940 3945 3950 Asn Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys Met Pro Arg Gly Ile Ala Ile Asp Trp Val\$3955\$ \$3960\$ \$3965Ala Gly Asn Val Tyr Trp Thr Asp Ser Gly Arg Asp Val Ile Glu Val 3970 3975 3980 Ala Gln Met Lys Gly Glu Asn Arg Lys Thr Leu Ile Ser Gly Met Ile 3990 3995 Asp Glu Pro His Ala Ile Val Val Asp Pro Leu Arg Gly Thr Met Tyr 4005 4010 4015 Trp Ser Asp Trp Gly Asn His Pro Lys Ile Glu Thr Ala Ala Met Asp 4020 4025 4030Gly Thr Leu Arg Glu Thr Leu Val Gln Asp Asn Ile Gln Trp Pro Thr 4035 4040 4045 Gly Leu Ala Val Asp Tyr His Asn Glu Arg Leu Tyr Trp Ala Asp Ala 4050 4055 4060 Lys Leu Ser Val Ile Gly Ser Ile Arg Leu Asn Gly Thr Asp Pro Ile 065 4070 4075 Val Ala Ala Asp Ser Lys Arg Gly Leu Ser His Pro Phe Ser Ile Asp 4085 4090 4095Val Phe Glu Asp Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Val Thr Tyr Ile Asn Asn Arg Val 4100 4105 4110 Phe Lys Ile His Lys Phe Gly His Ser Pro Leu Val Asn Leu Thr Gly 4115 4120 4125 Gly Leu Ser His Ala Ser Asp Val Val Leu Tyr His Gln His Lys Gln 4135 4140 Pro Glu Val Thr Asn Pro Cys Asp Arg Lys Lys Cys Glu Trp Leu Cys 145 4150 4155 4160 Leu Leu Ser Pro Ser Gly Pro Val Cys Thr Cys Pro Asn Gly Lys Arg 4165 4170 4175 Leu Asp Asn Gly Thr Cys Val Pro Val Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Pro Pro 4180 4185 4190 Asp Ala Pro Arg Pro Gly Thr Cys Asn Leu Gln Cys Phe Asn Gly Gly
4195 4200 4205 Ser Cys Phe Leu Asn Ala Arg Arg Gln Pro Lys Cys Arg Cys Gln Pro Arg Tyr Thr Gly Asp Lys Cys Glu Leu Asp Gln Cys Trp Glu His Cys 4230 4235 Arg Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ala Ala Ser Pro Ser Gly Met Pro Thr Cys 4245 4250 4255 Arg Cys Pro Thr Gly Phe Thr Gly Pro Lys Cys Thr Gln Gln Val Cys 4260 4265 4270 Ala Gly Tyr Cys Ala Asn Asn Ser Thr Cys Thr Val Asn Gln Gly Asn 4275 4280 4285 Gln Pro Gln Cys Arg Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Leu Gly Asp Arg Cys Gln 4290 4295 4300 Tyr Arg Gln Cys Ser Gly Tyr Cys Glu Asn Phe Gly Thr Cys Gln Met 305 4310 4315 4320 Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Arg Gln Cys Arg Cys Thr Ala Tyr Phe Glu Gly 4325 4330 4335 Ser Arg Cys Glu Val Asn Lys Cys Ser Arg Cys Leu Glu Gly Ala Cys 4340 4345 4350 Val Val Asn Lys Gln Ser Gly Asp Val Thr Cys Asn Cys Thr Asp Gly 4355 4360 4365 Arg Val Ala Pro Ser Cys Leu Thr Cys Val Gly His Cys Ser Asn Gly 4370 4375 4380 Gly Ser Cys Thr Met Asn Ser Lys Met Met Pro Glu Cys Gln Cys Pro 385 4390 4395 Pro His Met Thr Gly Pro Arg Cys Glu Glu His Val Phe Ser Gln Gln 4405 4410 4415 Glo Pro Gly His Ile Ala Ser Ile Leu Ile Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu 4420 4425 4430 Les Leu Val Leu Val Ara Gly Val Val Phe Trp Tyr Lys Arg Arg Val 4440 4445 Gln Gly Ala Lys Gly Phe Gln His Gln Arg Met Thr Asn Gly Ala Met 4450 4455 4460 Asn Val Glu Ile Gly Asn Pro Thr Tyr Lys Met Tyr Glu Gly Gly Glu 465 4470 4475 4480 Pro Asp Asp Val Gly Gly Leu Leu Asp Ala Asp Phe Ala Leu Asp Pro 4485 4490 4495 Asp Lys Pro Thr Asn Phe Thr Asn Pro Val Tyr Ala Thr Leu Tyr Met 4500 4505 4510 Gly Gly His Gly Ser Arg His Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Asp Glu Lys Arg 4515 4520 4525 Glu Leu Leu Gly Arg Gly Pro Glu Asp Glu Ile Gly Asp Pro Leu Ala 4530 4535



DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below at 201 et seq. underneath my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor if only one name is listed at 201 below, or an original, first and joint inventor if plural names are listed at 201 et seg, below, of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF

and for which a patent application:

☑ is attached hereto and includes amendment(s) filed on (if applicable)

□ was filed in the United States on as Application No. (for declaration not accompanying application)

with amendment(s) filed on (if applicable)

□ was filed as PCT international Application No. on and was amended under PCT Article 19 on (grappheable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified application, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119(a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

	EARLIEST FOREIGN APPLIC	ATION(S), IF ANY, FILED PRIOR	TO THE FILING DATE O	OF THE APPLICATION
in and A	APPLICATION NUMBER	COUNTRY	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED
20. g				YES 🗆 NO 🗆
**				YES □ NO □

Thereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE
60/209,095	June 2, 2000

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

		STATUS							
APPLICATION SERIAL NO.	FILING DATE	PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED					

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint S. Leslie Misrock (Reg. No. 18872), Harry C. Jones, III (Reg. No. 20280), Berj A. Terzian (Reg. No. 20060), David Weild, III (Reg. No. 21094), Jonathan A. Marshall (Reg. No. 24614), Barry D. Rein (Reg. No. 22411), Stanton T. Lawrence, III (Reg. No. 25736), Charles E. McKenney (Reg. No. 22795), Philip T. Shannon (Reg. No. 24278), Francis E. Morris (Reg. No. 24615), Charles E. Miller (Reg. No. 24576), Gidon D. Stem (Reg. No. 27469), John J. Lauter, Jr. (Reg. No. 27814), Brian M. Poissant (Reg. No. 28462), Brian D. Coggio (Reg. No. 27624), Rory J. Radding (Reg. No. 28749), Stephen J. Harbulak (Reg. No. 29166), Donald J. Goodell (Reg. No. 17976), James N. Palik (Reg. No. 25510), Thomas E. Friebel (Reg. No. 29258), Laura (Reg. No. 30742), Jennifer Gordon (Reg. No. 30753), Allan A. Fanucci (Reg. No. 30256), Geraldine F. Baldwin (Reg. No. 31232), Victor N Balancia (Reg. No. 31231), Samuel B. Abrams (Reg. No. 30605), Steven I. Wallach (Reg. No. 35402), Marcia H. Sundeen (Reg. No. 30893), Paul J. Zegger (Reg. No. 33821), Edmond R. Bannon (Reg. No. 32110), Bruce J. Barker (Reg. No. 33291), Adriane M. Antler (Reg. No. 32605), Thomas G. Rowan (Reg. No. 34419), James G. Markey (Reg. No. 31636), Thomas D Kohler (Reg. No. 32797), Scott D. Stimpson (Reg. No. 33607), Gary S. Williams (Reg. No. 31066), William S. Gallani (Reg. No. 33885), Ann L. Gisolfi (Reg. No. 31956), Todd A. Wagner (Reg. No. 35399), Scott B. Familant (Reg. No. 35514), Kelly D. Talcott (Reg. No. 39582), Francis D. Cerrito (Reg. No. 38100), Anthony M. Insogna (Reg. No. 35203), Brian M Rothery (Reg. No. 35340), Brian D. Siff (Reg. No. 35679), and Alan Tenenbaum (Reg. No. 34939), all of Pennie & Edmonds LLP, whose addresses are 1155 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, 1667 K Street N. W., Washington, DC 20006 and 3300 Hillview Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94304, and each of them, my attorneys, to prosecute this application, and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected th

Page 1 of 2 NY2 - 1101329.1



SEN	D CORRESPONDENCI	PENNIE & EDMONDS LL 1155 Avenue of the Ameri New York, N.Y 10036-27	cas PET	RECT TELEPHONE CALL: NNIE & EDMONDS _{ILP} DO 12) 790-2803	
	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	LAST NAME Srivastava	FIRST NAME Pramod	MIDDLE NAME K.	
2 0 1	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY Avon	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY Connecticut	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP India	
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	street 70 Pheasant Run	CITY Avon	STATE OR COUNTRY Connecticut	ZIP CODE 06001

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

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EXPRESS MAIL NO.: EL 501 633 351 US

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application of: Pramod K. Srivastava

Application No.: To be assigned Group Art Unit: To be assigned

Filed: Concurrently herewith Examiner: To be assigned

For: ALPHA (2) MACROGLOBULIN Attorney Docket No.: 8449-123

RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES

THEREOF

TRANSMITTAL OF SEQUENCE LISTING UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.821

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.821, Applicant submits herewith a Sequence Listing in paper and computer-readable form pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.821(c) and (e).

I hereby state that the content of the paper and computer-readable copies of the Sequence Listing, submitted in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.821(c) and (e), respectively, are the same.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: July 25, 2000 (Jahun 11. Whiter

32,605

Adriane M. Antler

PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP by

1155 Avenue of the Americas

New York, New York 10036-2711

(212) 790-9090

Enclosure

SEQUENCE LISTING

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<110> Pramod K. Srivastava
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<120> ALPHA(2) MACROGLOBULIN RECEPTOR AS A HEAT SHOCK
 PROTEIN RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF

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<150> 60/209,095

<151> 2000-06-02

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Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Asn Ile Leu Pro Glu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro
                                   10
Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Gln Thr Leu Pro Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys
                               25
Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser
                           40
Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile Val Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly
                       55
Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro Thr Val Lys Met Leu Glu
     <210> 16
      <211> 56
      <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 16
Gln Thr Ser Leu Lys Tyr Asn Ile Leu Pro Glu Lys Glu Glu Phe Pro
                                   10
Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Gln Thr Leu Pro Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys
        20
                            25
Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser
      35
                           40
Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile
   50
     <210> 17
     <211> 76
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 17
Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu
                                   10
Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile Val
```

```
Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro Thr Val Lys
 Met Leu Glu Arg Ser Asn His Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Ser Ser Asn
                         55
 His Val Leu Ile Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val Ser Asn Gln
       <210> 18
       <211> 76
       <212> PRT
       <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 18
Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu
Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile Val
                                25
Asp Val Lys Met Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Pro Thr Val Lys
                            40
Met Leu Glu Arg Ser Asn His Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Ser Ser Asn
                        55
His Val Leu Ile Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val Ser Asn Gln
                    70
      <210> 19
      <211> 31
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 19
Gln Thr Cys Asp Glu Pro Lys Ala His Thr Ser Phe Gln Ile Ser Leu
                                    10
Ser Val Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Asn Met Ala Ile
      <210> 20
      <211> 44
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 20
Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Lys Gln Phe Ala Cys Arg Asp Gln Ile Thr Cys
                                    10
Ile Ser Lys Gly Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Asp Gly
           20
                                25
Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Glu Ile Cys Pro Gln Ser Lys
      <210> 21
      <211> 86
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Lys Gln Phe Ala Cys Arg Asp Gln Ile Thr Cys
                5
                                    10
Ile Ser Lys Gly Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Glu Arg Asp Cys Pro Asp Gly
                                25
```

```
Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Glu Ile Cys Pro Gln Ser Lys Ala Gln Arg Cys
Gln Pro Asn Glu His Asn Cys Leu Gly Thr Glu Leu Cys Val Pro Met
                        55
Ser Arg Leu Cys Asn Gly Val Gln Asp Cys Met Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu
Gly Pro His Cys Arg Glu
                85
      <210> 22
      <211> 43
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 22
Lys Ala Gln Arg Cys Gln Pro Asn Glu His Asn Cys Leu Gly Thr Glu
Leu Cys Val Pro Met Ser Arg Leu Cys Asn Gly Val Gln Asp Cys Met
                               25
Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Pro His Cys Arg Glu
      <210> 23
      <211> 42
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 23
Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln
                                    10
Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp
           20
Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr
       35
      <210> 24
      <211> 82
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 24
Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln
Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp
                                25
Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe
                            40
Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly
                        55
                                            60
Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser
                                        75
Ala Arg
      <210> 25
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<211> 122

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

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<400> 25
Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln
                                   10
Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp
           20
                                25
Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe
Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly
                       55
Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser
                    70
                                       75
Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys
                                   90
Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg
                              105
Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro
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<210> 26 <211> 161

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 26

Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln 10 Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe 40 Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser 75 Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys 90 Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg 105 Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr 115 120 Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys 135 140 Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser 145 150 His

<210> 27

<211> 208

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 27

Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln

1 5 10 15

Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp
20 25 30

```
Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe
Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly
                       55
Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser
                   70
Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys
Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg
           100
                               105
Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr
                           120
Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys
                       135
                                          140
Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser
                  150
                                      155
His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile
        165
                                  170
Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser
                             185
Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly
       195
     <210> 28
     <211> 150
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 28
Gln Cys Gln Pro Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Ala Asn Ser Arg Cys Ile Gln
                                   10
Glu Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp
Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe
                           40
Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly
                       55
Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser
                   70
                                       75
Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys
               85
                                   90
Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg
                               105
           100
Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr
       115
                           120
                                               125
Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys
                       135
Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys
145
                   150
     <210> 29
      <211> 231
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
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<400> 29

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Glu Arq Trp Lys Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Leu Asp Asn Ser Asp
Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Cys His Gln His Thr Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe
Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly
Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser
                   70
Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys
                                   90
Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg
                               105
           100
Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr
                           120
Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys
                       135
                                          140
Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser
                               155
                  150
His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile
               165
                                  170
Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser
                               185
           180
Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly
                          200
       195
Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile
                    215
Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp
225
                   230
     <210> 30
      <211> 40
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 30
Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn
                                   10
Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu
                               25
        20
Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg
       35
      <210> 31
      <211> 80
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 31
Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn
                                   10
Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu
                               25
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Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser

Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp

Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro

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<210> 32
     <211> 119
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn
     <400> 32
Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu
Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser
                           40
Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp
                       55
Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro
Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile
                                90
               85
Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser
                               105
Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His
        115
      <210> 33
      <211> 166
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
 Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn
                                    10
 Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu
 Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser
                             40
 Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp
                        55
 Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro
                                         75
                    70
 Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile
                                    90
                 85
 Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser
                                105
  Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys
             100
                            120
  Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn
                                             140
                        135
  Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln
                                         155
  Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly
        <210> 34
        <211> 108
        <212> PRT
        <213> Homo sapiens
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<400> 34

<210> 35

<211> 289

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 35

Cys Pro Ser Asp Arg Phe Lys Cys Glu Asn Asn Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Arg Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser 40 Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro 70 Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile 90 Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser 105 100 Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys 120 Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn 135 1.40 Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln 150 155 Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg 170 Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr 185 Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His 200 Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys 215 Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn 230 235 Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His 245 250 Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys 265 Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys 280 Asp

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<210> 36
     <211> 40
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 36
Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro
Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp
                                25
Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro
       35
      <210> 37
      <211> 79
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 37
Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro
                                   10
Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp
                                25
Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe
Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn
Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His
65
      <210> 38
      <211> 126
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 38
Thr Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro
                 5
Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp
                                25
Glu Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe
                            40
Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn
                        55
Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser
                                         75
                     70
Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu
                                     90
His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu
                             105
 Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly
                             120
       <210> 39
       <211> 68
       <212> PRT
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<213> Homo sapiens

 <400>
 39

 Thr
 Cys
 Pro
 Pro
 Asn
 Gln
 Phe
 Ser
 Cys
 Ala
 Ser
 Gly
 Arg
 Cys
 Ile
 Pro

 1
 5
 10
 15

 1le
 Ser
 Trp
 Trr
 Cys
 Asp
 Asp
 Asp
 Asp
 Cys
 Gly
 Asp
 Arg
 Ser
 Asp
 Asp
 Asp
 Phe
 Pro
 Leu
 Thr
 Gln
 Phe

 35
 40
 45
 45
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<210> 40 <211> 248 <212> PRT <213> Homo sapiens

•

<400> 40 Cys Pro Pro Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Ser Trp Thr Cys Asp Leu Asp Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Arg Ser Asp Glu 20 Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala Tyr Pro Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr 40 Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp 55 Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys 70 Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His 90 Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr 105 100 His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His 120 Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg 135 Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys 150 155 Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly 170 Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly 185 Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu 200 Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys 215 Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly 230 235 Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp 245

<210> 41 <211> 39 <212> PRT <213> Homo sapiens

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<400> 41
Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile
                                    10
Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser
                                25
Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His
     <210> 42
     <211> 86
     <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 42
Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile
                                   10
Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser
Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys
                            40
Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn
                       55
                                            60
Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln
Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly
               85
     <210> 43
      <211> 169
     <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 43
Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile
Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser
Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys
                            40
Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn
                        55
```

Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln 75 70 Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg 85 90 Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr 100 105 Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His 115 120 125 Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys 135 140 Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn 150 155 Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu

<210> 44 <211> 209 <212> PRT <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 44 Thr Cys Phe Pro Leu Thr Gln Phe Thr Cys Asn Asn Gly Arg Cys Ile Asn Ile Asn Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser His Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys 40 Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn 55 Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln 70 75 Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg 90 Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr 105 Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His 120 Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys 135 Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn 150 155 Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His 170 165 Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys 185 Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys 200 Asp

<210> 45

<211> 47

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 45

<210> 46

<211> 89

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 46

 Ser Cys
 Ser Ser Ser Thr Gln
 Phe Lys
 Cys
 Asn Ser Gly
 Arg Cys
 Ile Pro

 1
 5
 10
 15

 Glu His Trp
 Thr Cys
 Asp Gly
 Asp Asp Asp Asp Cys
 Gly
 Asp Tyr
 Ser Asp Asp Asp Asp Cys

 Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys
 Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly
 Gly
 Gly
 45

```
Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro
                        55
Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp
Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His
      <210> 47
      <211> 170
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 47
Ser Cys Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Ser Gly Arg Cys Ile Pro
                                    10
Glu His Trp Thr Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp
Glu Thr His Ala Asn Cys Thr Asn Gln Ala Thr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly
Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Pro
                        55
Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser Asp
Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys
                                    90
Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys
                                105
Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu
                           120
Ser Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser
                       135
Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly
                                       155
                   150
Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp
     <210> 48
     <211> 42
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 48
Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile
                                    10
Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser
                                25
Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His
       35
      <210> 49
      <211> 83
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 49
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Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile

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Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser
Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val
                            40
Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val
Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys
Glu Ser Leu
      <210> 50
      <211> 123
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 50
Gly Cys His Thr Asp Glu Phe Gln Cys Arg Leu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile
                                    10
Pro Leu Arg Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys Met Asp Ser Ser
Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Glu Gly Val Thr His Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val
                            40
Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val
Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys
                                        75
Glu Ser Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr
                                    90
Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys
                                105
Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp
        115
      <210> 51
      <211> 41
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 51
Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys
                                    10
Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn
                                 25
Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu
      <210> 52
       <211> 81
       <212> PRT
       <213> Homo sapiens
 Val Cys Asp Pro Ser Val Lys Phe Gly Cys Lys Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys
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Ile Ser Lys Ala Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Glu Asp Asn 25

```
Ser Asp Glu Glu Asn Cys Glu Ser Leu Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His
                            40
Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys
                        55
Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys
                    70
                                        75
Asp
      <210> 53
      <211> 40
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
      <400> 53
Ala Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser His Pro Cys Ala Asn Asn Thr Ser Val Cys
1
                            10
Leu Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Cys Asp Gly Asn Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Gly
Ser Asp Glu Gly Glu Leu Cys Asp
        35
      <210> 54
      <211> 10
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 54
Ser Gly Phe Ser Leu Gly Ser Asp Gly Lys
     <210> 55
      <211> 10
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 55
Gly Ile Ala Leu Asp Pro Ala Met Gly Lys
      <210> 56
      <211> 10
      <212> PRT
      <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 56
Gly Gly Ala Leu His Ile Tyr His Gln Arg
     <210> 57
     <211> 11
      <212> PRT
     <213> Homo sapiens
     <400> 57
Val Phe Phe Thr Asp Tyr Gly Gln Ile Pro Lys
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